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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE YEAR

1936-37

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CONTENTS

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PAGE

PREFATORY NOTE v

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY vii

PART II

THE REPORT

CHAPTER I—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

PHYSICAL

Physical features of the country, area, climate and chief staples 1

POLITICAL

Historical summary 1
Form of administration 2
Character of land tenures 2
System of survey 2
System of settlements 2
Civil divisions of the British territory 2
Details of the census of 1921—Tribes and languages 3
Changes in the administration 3
His Excellency the Governor's tours 6
Condition of the people 7
Political pensions 7

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CHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

	PAGE
Sources and realization of land revenue	8
Surveys	14
Settlements	14
Revenue records and registration	17
Waste lands	19
Government estates	19
Wards' estates	20
Revenue-paying classes	24

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION

Legislating authority	**25**
Course of legislation	25
Police (1936)	29
Kallar Reclamation	36
Criminal justice (1936)	37
Prisons (1936)	42
Civil justice (1936)	47
Registration	50
Co-operative Societies	52
Local Boards Administration	61
Municipal Administration—Mufassal	63
Do. —City of Madras	66
Military—Auxiliary and Territorial Forces	71
Marine	71
Arms, Explosives and Sulphur licences (1936)	76

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Agriculture	78
Civil Veterinary Department	82
Fisheries	83
Weather and Crops	85
Horticulture	90
Forests	90
Cinchona Plantations	96
Mines and Quarries (1936)	96
Industries	98
Manufactures	104

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—*cont.*

PAGE

Labour and Depressed Classes 107
Sea-borne trade 111
Public Works—Building and Roads 119
Civil Works 120
Electricity 121
Boilers 126
Canals 127
Irrigation 127
Tramways 132

CHAPTER V—REVENUE AND FINANCE

Revenue and Finance other than Municipal 133
Customs 150
Salt 152
Income-tax 153
Municipal revenues 156
Opium and Excise 156
Stamps 163

CHAPTER VI—VITAL STATISTICS, MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Details of census **164**
Births and Deaths (1936) 164
Emigration and Immigration (1936) 166
Medical relief (1936) 167
Public Health 173
Vaccination 176

CHAPTER VII—INSTRUCTION

General system of public instruction **177**
Education 177
Certified schools 182
Government examinations 183
Lawrence Memorial School 184
Literature and the Press 185
Literary societies **187**
Arts and Sciences 187

CHAPTER VIII

PAGE

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY 189

CHAPTER IX—MISCELLANEOUS

Ecclesiastical jurisdiction **192**

Ecclesiastical 192

Stationery 193

Government Press 193

Chemical Examiner's Department (1936) 195

Charitable institutions 196

Town-planning 198

Madras Public Service Commission 198

Communal representation in the service of Government ... 201

INDEX 202

PREFATORY NOTE

IN compliance with the orders of the Government of India, Part I of this publication—the "General Summary"—deals with the calendar year 1937 and Part II—the main report—with the official year 1936-37 except where it is specifically stated otherwise.

PART I

GENERAL SUMMARY

General

The year 1937 was a momentous one in many respects. Apart from the introduction of Provincial Autonomy and the assumption of power by the Congress Party, the year witnessed the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI, which event was celebrated with spontaneous enthusiasm throughout the Presidency.

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., continued to hold office as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George throughout the year.

Under the Government of India Act, 1935, Provincial Autonomy was introduced with effect from the 1st April 1937. The following Members of the Governor's Executive Council and Ministers accordingly vacated office with effect from the forenoon of the 1st April 1937 :—

Members of Council.

(1) Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, K.C.I.E.

(2) Rao Bahadur (now Sir) A. T. Pannirselvam.

(3) Sir Charles Souter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

(4) Sir Geoffrey Bracken, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

Ministers.

(5) Raja Sri Ravu Sir Swetachalapati Ramakrishna Ranga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Bobbili.

(6) Sir P. T. Rajan.

(7) Rajkumar M. A. Muthayya Chettiyar Avargal of Chettinad.

His Excellency the Governor appointed the following gentlemen to be members of his Council of Ministers under the new constitution with effect from the forenoon of the 1st April 1937 :—

(1) Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, K.C.I.E.

(2) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur (now Sir) A. T. Pannirselvam.

(3) M.R.Ry. Rajkumar M. A. Muthayya Chettiyar Avargal of Chettinad.

(4) Khan Bahadur P. Kalifulla Sahib Bahadur.

(5) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja Avargal.

(6) M.R.Ry. R. M. Palat Avargal.

The above members of the Council of Ministers tendered the resignation of their office as Ministers, and His Excellency the Governor accepted the resignations, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th July 1937. His Excellency the Governor appointed the following gentlemen to be members of his Council of Ministers with effect from the afternoon of the same date :—

(1) M.R.Ry. C. Rajagopalachariar Avargal.

(2) M.R.Ry. T. Prakasam Garu.

(3) Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

(4) Dr. P. Subbarayan.

(5) Dr. T. S. S. Rajan.

(6) M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai Avargal.

(7) M.R.Ry. V. V. Giri Garu.

(8) M.R.Ry. S. Ramanathan Avargal.

(9) M.R.Ry. K. Raman Menon Avargal.

(10) M.R.Ry. B. Gopala Reddi Garu.

2. Among the important changes of policy affecting fundamentally the economic condition of the agricultural classes were the abandonment of resettlements and the reduction of the criterion of return for productive irrigation works from 6 to 4 per cent on the capital invested. The scheme for the grant of loans for the relief of indebtedness of agriculturists introduced in 1935–36 in certain districts was put into operation in a few other districts, the indebtedness relieved during the fasli 1346 (year ending 30th June 1937) amounting to over Rs. 24 lakhs. Under the Madras Debt Conciliation Act XI of 1936, Debt Conciliation Boards were established in six districts during the early part of the year. A comprehensive bill to relieve agriculturists of a substantial share of their debt-burden is at the time of writing before the Legislature. There was no appreciable improvement in the economic condition of the ryots in general. The retail price of rice was generally higher than that in the previous years, while that of other food grains showed a tendency to fall in the central districts and the South and tended to rise in the Deccan. Economic

Due to deficient rainfall in May and June in the Bellary district the outturn of the mungari crops was below normal and the failure of the monsoon later in the second-crop season seriously affected the hingari crops. In parts of the Anantapur district in the neighbourhood of Gooty town, the crops have fared very badly. Five test works have been opened in the Alur, Bellary and Siruguppa taluks of the Bellary district. The situation in the Anantapur district is being met by the opening of road and tank works and the starting of three road works by the District Board

with the help of a Government grant. Fourteen Panchayat forests in the Gooty and Anantapur taluks have been thrown open for free grazing and the cultivation of fodder crops on the tank-beds has also been permitted. In the Bellary district a scheme for the collection and sale of hill grass has been organized. The situation in the Kurnool district has also not been satisfactory.

The District Economic Councils were abolished in November and the Collectors are hereafter to convene periodical conferences of important gazetted officers of the district, the Presidents of all District Boards and all elected members of the Provincial Legislature belonging to the district, at least once in three months and lay before the conference for notice all matters in which they used to consult the District Economic Councils. The sum of Rs. 12 lakhs distributed to the Collectors was earmarked for four specified purposes, namely, improvement to rural water-supply and rural sanitation, encouragement and development of loan and sale co-operative societies, and improvement to village communications. A number of works were taken up and substantial progress was made in their execution. Several districts were affected by the floods caused by the heavy rains in November 1937 in the eastern portions of the Presidency. Prompt measures including the raising of public subscriptions, were taken to relieve the distress of the poor who were rendered homeless by the floods.

In fasli 1346 (1st July 1936 to 30th June 1937) the Government granted general remissions to the extent of Rs. 52·02 lakhs besides seasonal remissions in parts of the Province adversely affected

by seasonal conditions. The Land Revenue Enquiry Committee appointed during the term of office of Sir K. V. Reddy Naidu's Ministry submitted its report during the year. The land revenue concessions for fasli 1347 (1st July 1937 to 30th June 1938) announced during the year took the form of the cancellation of the percentage enhancements imposed at resettlements in the whole or portions of seventeen districts, the remission of 2 annas in the rupee on the wet assessments in the remaining areas and the reduction in the water-cess in the districts of East and West Godavari and Kistna and in the deltaic tracts of the Guntur district. The total cost of the concessions has been estimated at approximately Rs. 75 lakhs.

Legislature

3. The fourth Legislative Council under the Government of India Act, 1919, came to an end on 1st April 1937 on which day Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, came into force. A bicameral legislature consisting of an Assembly of 215 members and a Council of 54 to 56 members came into existence under the new Act. The provincial elections under the new Constitution were held in February wherein the Congress Party secured 159 out of 215 seats in the Legislative Assembly and 26 out of the 46 elected seats in the Legislative Council. During the year nine members were nominated to the Legislative Council bringing its strength to 55. The first session of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council began on the 14th July 1937 when members of the Legislature made the prescribed Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance to the Crown in the respective Chambers and then took their seats. On the 15th July the Assembly

elected the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker and the Council elected the President and the Deputy President. On the 31st August 1937 His Excellency the Governor addressed a joint session of both the Chambers at the Assembly Chamber, Chepauk.

The Legislative Assembly sat for 25 days of which 24 were allotted for official business and 1 for non-official business. Out of the 184 resolutions tabled only 2 were discussed. 1,468 questions were received of which 913 were admitted, 643 answered and 274 lapsed. The Legislative Council sat on 13 days to conduct official business, no days being allotted for non-official business. None of the 39 resolutions tabled were discussed. Out of the 297 questions received, 256 were admitted, 181 answered and 23 lapsed. No adjournment motions were tabled either in the Assembly or the Council.

Among the more important motions passed by the Assembly and Council during the year may be mentioned the motion regarding the shaping of a fresh All-India Constitution by a constituent assembly, a motion for the constitution of a Joint Committee of six members elected from the Assembly and three from the Council to enquire into and report on the conditions prevailing in zamindari and other proprietary areas and a resolution to increase the maximum amount of the guarantee given by the Government in respect of debentures issued by the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., to a total value of Rs. 150 lakhs.

Seven Government Bills were passed into law during the year. The Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications Act, 1937,

fixes the salaries and allowances of the Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries, Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the President and Deputy President of the Legislative Council and the members of the Legislature. The Act also declares that a person shall not be disqualified from being chosen as or from being a member by reason only of the fact that he holds the office of Parliamentary Secretary and receives the emoluments in respect thereof. The Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1937, enlarges the scope of the Act so as to permit of giving subsidies for any purpose to cottage industries and of such assistance to village industries as may be found necessary from time to time. The Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, provides for statutory authority to introduce prohibition of all traffic in, and consumption of, liquor and intoxicating drugs in the Salem district with power to extend it to other areas of the Presidency. It also provides for the exemption of certain articles containing alcohol but which are needed for medicinal, industrial or scientific purposes. The Act came into force in the Salem district on 1st October 1937. The Madras Regulation of the Sale of Cloth Act, 1937, makes a licence necessary for the carrying on of trade in cloth. Dealers selling exclusively handloom products are granted licences without any fee but all the others are to pay a fee. The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1937, cancels the nominations already made to local boards and secures representation for the minority communities and women by means of co-option by the elected members of the district board concerned. The Madras City Municipal, District Municipalities

and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1937, confers power on the Government to extend the term of office of members of local bodies. The Madras Revenue Recovery and the City Land-Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1937, amends the Madras Revenue Recovery Act, 1864, and the Madras City Land-Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1867.

The first session of the first Council under the Government of India Act, 1935, was prorogued by a message from His Excellency the Governor on the 30th September and the first session of the first Assembly was similarly prorogued on the 1st October 1937. The second session of the first Assembly commenced on the 20th December 1937 and that of the first Council on 21st December. A Bill to provide for the relief of indebted agriuclturists in the Presidency of Madras was introduced in the Assembly on 20th December and was with the concurrence of the Council referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the Chambers on 21st December 1937. The object of the Bill is to help the indebted agriculturist by the scaling down of debts.

4. The provisions of certain sections of the Madras City Police Act were extended to the Towns of Madura and Trichinopoly in order to help to combat the crime in these large towns. A system of classifying and recording in detail all road accidents was inaugurated and the statistics will be of great use in devising means to reduce the casualties due to accidents on the roads. An outstanding feature of the year was the enactment of the Prohibition Act which was applied to the Salem district with effect from 1st October. The normal district police staff assisted by a temporary additional establishment and two officers of the

Excise department took over the entire enforcement of the Act. This new and difficult task has been tackled with vigour and enthusiasm. To assist the officers in carrying out the objects of the Act, non-official Prohibition Committees were formed. The formation of new Village Vigilance Committees, was continued and those in existence were firmly established. A further advance was made in the extent of co-operation between the public and the police in combating crime. Compared with 1936 the total crime decreased by about 5 per cent and detection improved slightly. Crime increased in the Coimbatore, Kistna, South Kanara, East Godavari and Chittoor districts. Local conditions necessitated the retention of additional police forces at Nandavaram in the Bellary district and at Konakondla and Poliki in the Anantapur district and the location of a new additional force at Beeralli in the Bellary district. In the Madras City a number of criminal organizations were broken up and a number of professional criminals responsible for a series of offences were convicted. A state of Hindu-Muslim tension which lasted for six months in the Puliantope-Perambur area heavily taxed the resources of the City Police, but the situation was finally brought under control. The general elections to the Legislatures necessitating detailed preparations passed off quietly without any untoward incidents all over the Presidency. Organized agitation amongst labourers and students resulted in numerous strikes placing a heavy strain on the police but the record of the Force was well maintained. The reorganization of the Malabar Special Police came into effect on 1st April 1937. One company of the temporary

East Coast Special Police recruited to assist the Customs authorities to combat smuggling on the French frontiers in South Arcot and Tanjore districts was disbanded on 31st May 1937 and the other on 30th September 1937.

Criminal justice

5. Crime on the whole showed a general tendency to fall. An increase in the volume of grave crimes was, however, noticeable in the Coimbatore and Kurnool districts. Since the introduction of Prohibition crimes of violence have diminished in the Salem district. In the Presidency Town, the Railway Court constituted in the previous year worked throughout 1937. The Special Honorary Magistrates continued to give substantial relief in the disposal of work in the city, especially during the last five months when the post of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate was vacant.

Civil justice

6. There was a decline in the number of suits, particularly small causes, filed in the civil courts in the Presidency including the Presidency Small Cause Court, Madras. This is ascribed to continued economic depression, to the imposition, by amending the Code of Civil Procedure, of restrictions on the arrest of judgment-debtors, and to the proposals of the Government to give relief to agricultural indebtedness. A substantial decrease in the file of insolvency petitions is also reported from several districts. On the Original Side of the High Court the number of civil suits instituted continued to decline and the number of insolvency petitions showed a marked fall. On the Appellate Side of the High Court there was a slight fall in the institution of second appeals and an appreciable rise in civil revision petitions.

Prisons

7. Among the first things the Congress Ministry did when it assumed office was to order the issue of buttermilk to all prisoners and an increase in the issue of salt. The other amenities provided consist of the installation of a Radio set in the Central Jail, Vellore, and the improvements to the water-supply in the Central Jails at Cannanore and Coimbatore. The grant of conveyance allowance to religious and moral lecturers was revived. The Convict Warder System was introduced in the habitual jails and the convicts so promoted carried out their work satisfactorily. The habituals as well as the old and decrepit convicts have been included in the Advisory Board Scheme.

The daily average number of convicts and civil prisoners declined considerably and there was also a fall in the number of under-trials. A large number of prisoners were released during the year under the orders of Government. The conduct of prisoners was generally satisfactory during the year. There were a few cases of hunger-strikes. A general hunger-strike by the prisoners of the Central Jail, Coimbatore, took place on the 20th August owing to the alleged absence of dhall in their ration. The matter was fully investigated and suitable action taken. The strike ended on the same day.

The Central and various District Committees of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continued to do good work in aiding released convicts. It is hoped that the Probation Officers recently appointed to the districts to which the Madras Probation of Offenders' Act, 1936, has been extended will be able to help in securing suitable appointments for released prisoners, in addition

to looking after young and first offenders committed to their care.

The health statistics during the year were satisfactory and better than the previous year. The construction of an operation theatre in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, was completed during the year.

There was overcrowding in all the three Government Certified Schools throughout the year. There was a considerable increase in the daily average number of pupils in all the Certified Schools in the Province, as well as in the daily average number of children detained in the Remand Home, and the boys' and girls' clubs attached to the Madras Children's Aid Society. A number of proposals for relieving the overcrowding in the Government Certified Schools are under consideration. Ragi diet has been introduced as the morning meal and issued as sweetened cakes or chapathis. The issue of 3 oz. of soap per pupil in lieu of seekoi powder was brought into force from October last.

Registration

8. The Registration district of Negapatam was abolished and a new district "Chidambaram" was constituted with headquarters at Chidambaram with effect from 1st January 1937 and the sub-districts in the three registration districts of South Arcot, Chidambaram and Tanjore were re-shuffled and adjusted so as to equalize the district charges. The continuance of the temporary sub-offices at Viravasaram (West Gōdāvari-Kistna district), Pennadam (South Arcot district) and Podili (Nellore district) up to 31st March 1939, 31st March 1939 and 30th November 1938, respectively, was sanctioned. The two systems of photo-copying (Cine Film and Photo Stat)

continued to be in the experimental stage. Land Mortgage Banks which were hitherto exempt from payment of registration fees are required to pay one-half of the fee payable under the Indian Registration Act in case such banks have been in existence for a period of over three years. The scale of registration fees was enhanced by amending the "Table of Fees" and the revised table is to take effect from 1st January 1938.

There has been a marked fall in the registration of banking companies evidently due to the stringent provisions of the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1936. The registration of Cinema Companies however continues to be on the increase.

Co-operation

9. The concessions given in previous years to the borrowers were extended during the year and towards the close of the year, further concessions have also been suggested in the case of the worst societies classed "D" in audit. Dissolution of societies was resorted to only after exhausting all possible methods of reformation. The Central Banks continued to work up the Registrar's scheme of rectification and most of them have almost completed the examination of loans which is the first stage in the work. They now enter the second stage with a view to revitalize the worst societies. Deputy and Sub-Deputy Registrars in independent charge of districts have drawn up in consultation with Central Banks a programme of rectification and collection work to be followed during the current year. It was found that while some societies have accumulated a fair surplus over liabilities, there are some wherein the outside liabilities exceed the assets. The need for pulling up the "deficit" societies and for developing the

"surplus" ones have been impressed upon the officers of the department. The Central Land Mortgage Bank continued to make satisfactory progress. During the year, Government increased the maximum of their guarantee for the debentures from Rs. 100 lakhs to Rs. 125 lakhs. The debentures continued to enjoy the confidence of the public and they are now quoted and are sold at a premium in the market. During the year, Government sanctioned a third Deputy Registrar for Land Mortgage Banks to cope with the increased work.

Central Banks are paying special attention to the development and financing of loan and sale societies by giving them loans at low rates of interest besides other concessions. Attempts are also being made to popularize and work up the system of controlled credit which is designed to link up the land mortgage bank, the rural credit society and the neighbouring loan and sale society and secure for the ryot the best price for the proceeds of his harvest. The system is being tried in the districts of South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tanjore and Tinnevelly. Loan and sale societies are availing themselves of the facilities given by Government for the construction of godowns. The Madras Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society besides dealing in household provisions made good progress in the marketing of fruits. The society issues a weekly bulletin showing the prices at which the chief primary products are sold in Madras and it also attends to trade enquiries regarding prices and possibilities of marketing. Government are assisting this society with subsidy and staff.

The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union has proposed to set up a pasteurization plant and Government have disbursed a loan of Rs. 25,000 to the union for the purpose. The machinery will be installed shortly. Under the scheme approved by the Government of India for helping sugarcane growers through co-operative societies a sum of Rs. 44,897 has been placed at the disposal of the Madras Government in the current year. Co-operative Societies for sugarcane growers have been formed in the districts of Vizagapatam, Kistna, East Gōdāvari, Bellary, South Arcot, North Arcot and South Kanara. The staff sanctioned is being appointed and the scheme will be given effect to as early as possible.

A start has been made to consolidate the fragmented holdings of ryots and, as an experimental measure, two co-operative societies have recently been started, one in North Arcot district and another in Salem district. These societies are new to this Presidency and their working will be watched with interest.

Local boards and municipalities

10. During the year, the Municipal Councils of Chirala, Peddapuram, Walajapet, Guntūr, Chittoor and Hindupur continued to be under supersession. The Tadpatri Municipal Council was superseded for a period of two years as it had been abusing its powers by subordinating public interests to the interests of individuals and had shown itself incompetent to perform the duties imposed on it by law. Two new municipalities were constituted at Devakottai and Gudivada. Two hundred and seventy-two panchayats were constituted, 64 panchayats were abolished; 2 were dissolved and reconstituted and 21 were superseded during the year.

Twenty-seven presidents of panchayat boards were removed from office for abusing the powers vested in them. Each of the local fund districts of Tinnevelly, South Arcot and Trichinopoly was divided into two ; but the North Trichinopoly and South Trichinopoly District Boards were subsequently amalgamated into one with effect from 8th October 1937.

Trade and Ports

11. One of the results of the separation of Burma has been that imports from and exports to that country are registered as foreign trade. Comparing the figures for the first eleven months of the year with the corresponding period of 1936, there was considerable increase in trade all round. Foreign imports increased by Rs. 933·10 lakhs and foreign exports by Rs. 713·81 lakhs. The import and export trade with the British Empire advanced by Rs. 830·75 lakhs and Rs. 323·13 lakhs respectively. The total revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs. 625·53 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 72·56 lakhs.

The consolidated landing charge at the Madras Port was reduced from Re. 1-2-0 per ton to 12 annas per ton on 1st April 1937. This was abolished on 1st October 1937 when the Board took over the landing of a major portion of the import cargo hitherto landed by the Landing Agents, and in its stead, quay dues at 8 annas per ton are being levied. S.S. "Clan Morrison" which went ashore on the North Beach on the 28th November 1937 was refloated on the night of the 9th December. A preliminary enquiry was held under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act and the minutes with the findings were forwarded to the Government of India. The Port was affected by cyclonic weather on two occasions, first on the 30th

September and 1st October and the second from the 13th to the 16th November.

Tuticorin continues to rank first among the minor ports in the matter of sea-borne trade. There was no appreciable increase or decrease in the tonnage of vessels entering the minor ports during the year except at Baruva and Cocanada. There was, as anticipated, a slight general increase in the amount of port dues collected in consequence of the reduction of port dues from 1st October 1936.

The provisions of the Indian Port Act were withdrawn from the ports of Velanganni and Kayalpatnam. The Government sanctioned the extension of the scheme of Departmental Port Conservators. The additional Departmental Conservators took charge of the respective ports late in the year. The Port of Masulipatam was declared a port of registration and the Port Officer was appointed Registering Officer. There was a considerable increase in the passenger traffic in Negapatam due to the better prospects of employment in the Straits Settlement and Ceylon.

Agriculture

12. The department continued to do useful work. The research work on bananas was continued. The soil survey of Gundalkamma Project area was completed. A fresh experiment was started in the Kattalai High Level Channel Project using sulphur as soil ameliorant and field work is in progress. The study of mineral metabolism of dairy cows shows that the heifer-calf on growing from adolescence to maturity and then to pregnancy requires different quantities of calcium and phosphates, the need for calcium being the greatest during pregnancy due to the demands of the developing foetus. Studies on

jaggery and malt are in progress. The experimental work on crops followed the usual lines. Intensive studies of crop pests such as the white moth-borer of sugarcane, the fruit-fly, the pink and the spotted boll worms of cotton, the cholam earhead bug, etc., and their enemies were made. A Honey Week was conducted throughout the Presidency in April.

The work on fundamentals was continued by way of demonstration with improved implements, the cheap and efficient methods of conservation of farmyard manure, the introduction of green manure and fodder crops in crop rotation, and demonstration of better strains of seed. Marketing surveys formed the main item of work of the Marketing Section. The Indian Tobacco Association was registered and fruit growers' associations were organized for oranges at Kodur, for mangoes at Vizianagram, for limes at Palacole and for grapes at Michalapatti in the Madura district. Several enquiries from the public in respect of several commodities were attended to and information supplied. There were a number of special enquiries regarding total production of fruits in the Presidency and the possibilities of canning fruits.

Veterinary

13. The measures introduced during the last year for the prompt attendance of outbreaks, particularly of Rinderpest, have shown a beneficial effect. Rinderpest which had shown a tendency to spread in the early part of the year was successfully restricted to a few districts. A few outbreaks occurred outside them but were promptly suppressed. New and cheaper methods of prophylaxis against Rinderpest were tried and the work in this connection will be continued

until a safe and efficient method is discovered. The campaign against Rinderpest was considerably hampered by a severe recrudescence of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Black-quarter which broke out in a severe form in several districts of the Province. As in the case of Rinderpest cheaper methods of prophylaxis, i.e., vaccine alone in actual outbreaks were adopted to the extent to which the availability of the product permitted. The Government have since sanctioned the production locally of the vaccines required for use against these diseases, and their purchase from Muktesar may not in future be necessary. The position with regard to the other diseases, e.g., Anthrax, Foot-and-mouth, Equine and Bovine Trypanosomiasis, etc., was considerably better as compared with that of the previous year.

The Serum Institute at Madras continued to manufacture during the year Anti-Rinderpest serum, Rinderpest virus and Anti-Haemorrhagic Septicaemia serum in bulk commensurate with the demand for these products from the staff in the districts. Goat Spleen Tissue vaccine, another biologic product (made with 60 per cent glycerine solution) for protecting cattle against Rinderpest, was, for the first time, issued during the year for field trials and since then, the demand for this vaccine is on the increase. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia vaccine was also produced on an experimental scale during the year and the results obtained by its use in the field are satisfactory. As a result of the experimental manufacture conducted at the Serum Institute, the Government have sanctioned during the year the large scale production of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia

vaccine, Anti-Black-quarter serum and Black-quarter vaccine at the Institute for supply to the staff. But these new manufactures have to be delayed until the additional accommodation and equipment necessary are made available.

Fisheries

14. Compared with 1936, the fishing season was poor both on the West and East Coasts due to unfavourable weather conditions, and non-appearance of shoaling fishes in abundance. On the West Coast shoals arrived late in the season and catches were small and irregular. Only a few oil and guano factories worked. The chief shoaling fishes caught during the year on the Coromandel Coast were sardine, pomfret, ribbon fish, mullet, mackerel and prawn. On the Tanjore Coast the white bait fishery was an unusual success. The fisheries of the Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay showed on the whole a decline. Further south on the Tinnevelly Coast, the sardine (*Dussumieria*) and *Pellona* fisheries were normal and the ribbon fish fishery which was poor during the past few years was successful in the extreme south.

The salient features of the biological research carried out during the year were the discovery for the first time in India of the breeding grounds, eggs and larvae of the Indian mackerel, the second most economically important fish of the West Coast of the Presidency ; the determination of the breeding season of the carp (*labeo fimbriata*), the most important fish of the Mopad Reservoir ; the breeding of gourami after years of experiments at Mopad in the Nellore district. Prior to this gourami did not breed in either of the farms in the Nellore district and the introduction of this fish to Nellore waters had therefore presented serious difficulties. Conclusive evidence of the

age and rate of growth of hilsa in rivers has been obtained from length frequencies of fish caught in the Bahur tank. Hilsa fingerlings occur not only in rivers which they ascend for breeding but also in tanks and ponds connected with such rivers. The few oysters forming the nucleus of the stock of the pearl oyster park at Krusadai have continued to prosper and multiply. Pearl farming operations have now entered a second stage, that of providing a pearl farm on a commercial scale to exploit possibilities of inducing pearls in Indian oyster and of providing spat for the rehabilitation of adjoining natural beds in barren years.

The experiments in marking and releasing young chanks for ascertaining their rate of growth and migration were continued.

The Master Fisherman fell ill in January 1937 and was found unfit for work in tropical India and for the third time therefore the attempts to improve the catches and methods of the sea-going fishermen had to be unexpectedly terminated.

The vitamin survey of South Indian fish oils has been continued with the assistance of the Director of Nutritional Research, Coonoor. Of the oils tested so far the oil of a man-eating shark obtained this year has proved the most potent in vitamin A. Defective storage causes a rapid destruction of vitamin A in sardine oil. Suitable air-tight non-metallic containers are being secured for storage experiments. Another method of arresting vitamin destruction in storage is the addition of minute quantities of anti-oxidents. 0·01 per cent of maleic has been specially recommended for edible fish oils by the Biological Board of Canada, and the experiments have been commenced during the year. Experiments

in packing and processing prawns have been conducted with the pickling media composed of varying proportions of vinegar and brine and with varying processing times and temperatures. The resulting packs are under observation.

Experiments in pilchardizing mackerel and "chamban," which are extensively cured on the West Coast for long storage were continued. The fish pickled were tested periodically and the samples were sun-dried and marketed from time to time. All the fish were easily sold. The value of sea-weed manure is still under investigation and so also the experiment of treating bamboo with ascu at the Tanur Fish-curing Yard.

The appointment of an Assistant Inspector and four watchers for patrolling the Mettur Reservoir was made early this year. There have been several cases of poaching. The construction of six fish ponds for the Mettur fish farm has been completed. A site for the location of a salt factory on the West Coast has been provisionally selected.

The economic condition of the fishermen on the West Coast remains poor owing to an unfavourable fishing season and low prices. There has been an improvement in the standard of education imparted in Fisheries Elementary Schools but the condition of co-operative societies is still far from satisfactory. The officers of the department are as usual rendering all possible help to fishermen to ameliorate their condition. The drink evil has now diminished considerably among fishermen but want of thrift continues. They are ever ready to take loans and spend money indiscriminately. On account of the continued drought in the inland districts the financial condition of some of the

societies on the East Coast became worse. But the societies in the Kurnool and Nellore districts are functioning. Only five fishermen societies were given leases of fisheries for varying terms during the year against eight in the previous year.

Forests

15. The total area of reserved forests, including 3,288 square miles of ryots' forests under the control of the Revenue Department, was 18,381 square miles. Some 11,811 square miles are covered by working plans and the preparation of plans for 3,355 square miles is in progress.

Natural regeneration of timber was fairly good. Artificial regeneration was conducted on the usual lines. In the timber forests "Clear felling followed by artificial regeneration" was carried out over 5 square miles partly departmentally and partly by the kumri method, by which villagers grow timber species along with ordinary food crops. "Selection felling followed by gap regeneration" by the rab method was carried out over an area of 57 square miles. This consists of heaping and burning the refuse left over from the fellings and introducing timber species on to the burned ground. In the fuel forests coppice regrowth was good. "Simple coppice" was followed over 42 square miles and "Coppice with standards" over 4 square miles. In one division some of the fuel forests were also regenerated by the kumri method. In the other divisions the blanks were stocked by the rab method. The natural regeneration of sandalwood was satisfactory. As usual dead trees were extracted and young trees tended simultaneously. The regeneration of bamboo was generally good. There was flowering of bamboos in some divisions. The regeneration of nux-vomica was good. An area

of 50 acres was afforested in Nellore with casuarina and in Tinnevelly afforestation with palmyrah was continued for the purpose of fixing the shifting sand dunes.

The investigation into the spike disease of sandal was continued by a ranger on special duty who conducted experiments to elicit the insects responsible for spreading the disease. The entomological experiments were inspected by the Imperial Entomologist who indicated the programme for further investigation. Defoliation of teak by insects was heavy in Nilambur. Sample plots of defoliated trees were maintained for observation and an Assistant Forest Entomologist from Dehra Dun was deputed to deal with the defoliators. He has been conducting experiments with parasites, preying on the defoliators, imported from Burma.

The Forest Engineer has completed the Korattur Ghat Road and is proceeding with the Papikonda Plateau Road in Godavari Lower Division and with the Ayyaswamimudi Ghat Road in Coimbatore South Division.

Twenty-six students were admitted into the Forest College for the 1936-38 course. Government have decided to abolish the College after the termination of the 1937-39 course. Two Vernacular Training Schools to train Foresters and Forest Guards were held, one in Coimbatore South and the other in Cuddapah North.

The timber market remained normal ; there was a good demand for rosewood logs for export and high prices were realized for them. Sleepers sold to South Indian Railway fetched a total revenue of Rs. 4,71,510. About 897 tons of sandalwood were sold for Rs. 5,51,975 at an average rate

of Rs. 615-8-0 per ton. Lac cultivation was continued in Madura and Salem North. The lac from Salem was converted into shellac and wood polish and supplied to jails, the Borstal Schools and to a furniture manufacturing firm. The demand for indigenous tan barks of *Cassia auriculata* and *Cassia fistula* was below normal. Investigation into the question of growing wattle was continued.

The administration of the game rules was transferred from the Revenue to the Forest department. Bison are susceptible to Rinderpest and are being protected by a system of compulsory inoculation of village cattle grazing in their localities. Statistics are maintained for the game shot in departmental forests. The formation of a game sanctuary is under consideration.

The cattle conference held at Simla for concerting measures for the improvement of livestock was attended by representatives from Madras, and the resolutions which they passed are under consideration. An All-India Conference was held at Delhi towards the close of the year to discuss the reconstruction of the machinery of forest administration in the provinces and other allied subjects.

Particular attention is being paid to supplying the wants of the people who live near the forests. Removals of dead wood have been introduced tentatively into some localities, and greater facilities are given now for the purchase of manure leaf. Grazing is a problem of much importance in nearly every district and measures are being taken to introduce rotational grazing as a means of improvement of the grass. The Conservator, Working Plans Circle, was deputed

to study "Contour trenching" in Bihar which consists in cutting trenches in hill slopes to conserve the rainfall for the benefit of the adjoining dry forests.

Industries

16. The Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information continued to provide general and technical information on industrial and commercial matters, and to answer inquiries relating to commerce, trade and industries, and economic questions generally received from the public and from Government departments. The department participated during the year in a number of agricultural and industrial exhibitions held in various parts of the Presidency including the Madras Park Fair and the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, Madras. At the latter exhibition demonstrations of metal casting, pottery, soap manufacture and silk reeling, etc., were arranged.

The Board of Industries met thrice during the year and disposed of sixteen applications for aid under the State Aid to Industries Act. Three loans amounting to Rs. 2,350 in the aggregate were sanctioned and disbursed during the year, while subscription of shares to the value of Rs. 17,850 in a silk filature company and of a subsidy of Rs. 108 to a button manufacturing co-operative production and sale society were also sanctioned. Certain important changes were effected in the Act. The scope of the Act has been enlarged so as to permit of the giving of subsidies for any purpose in the case of cottage industries and of such assistance to village industries as may from time to time be found necessary. The expressions "cottage industry" and "village industry" have also been defined in the Act. With a view to the development of cottage and small

scale industries, intensive courses of training have been provided during the year in certain small scale industries, namely, leather goods manufacture, casting and metal working, pottery, and coir working, in addition to the usual courses of instruction in the Government and aided industrial schools. Arrangements were made during the year to carry out an experimental demonstration of the manufacture of jaggery from coconut juice in the Salem district with a view to ascertaining whether the keeping qualities of coconut jaggery could be improved to an extent which would enable it to be transported over a distance and used for refining purposes, and if so, at what cost it could be prepared and supplied. The preliminary results have been promising. If the experiment proves successful the problem of unemployment among toddy-tappers in Salem could be solved by allowing them to tap sweet-juice. An experiment was also conducted in order to ascertain the yield of oil from copra obtained from the coconuts available in the Salem district and the cost at which the oil could be supplied.

The possibilities of establishing new large scale industries of economic importance continued to receive attention during the year. The question of the development of the Salem iron ores continued to receive close attention. A field survey of the Kanjamalai Hill shows that a very large amount of magnetite ore exists in the Hill which should be sufficient to satisfy the requirements of a 100-ton steel plant for centuries and that the ore contains about 50 per cent of magnetite. The large scale electro-magnetic separation and concentration experiments will shortly be initiated at the Benares Hindu University when the cost of

crushing and electro-magnetic separation will be determined and further steps can be taken in regard to the exploitation of the Salem iron ores.

From 1st January 1937, a new scheme of publication of prices has been in operation, designed largely to meet the increasing demand for a knowledge of prices on the part of growers and traders. Under this scheme, prices of the main agricultural and industrial commodities prevailing at important market centres in the Presidency outside Madras on Monday each week are reported the same day, mostly by the agents of the Imperial Bank of India at the different centres so as to reach the Director of Industries by the next day and the prices so reported are published the same day in the *Fort St. George Gazette.* Printed copies of the statement of prices as soon as they are ready are distributed to Government officers and to certain non-official bodies, besides being issued to some of the important English and vernacular papers for publication. Copies of the statement in the chief vernaculars of a district, giving the prices at each station within the district in terms of local units of wholesale transaction are affixed to the notice boards in the offices of Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Sub-Registrars and Agricultural Demonstrators, besides being exhibited on the notice boards of the municipal and panchayat markets on the market day and of recognized agricultural associations and important co-operative societies ; copies of the statement are also sent to recognized Chambers of Commerce in the Presidency. From January 1937, a statement of the retail prices of important commodities prevailing in the last week of each month at certain

market centres in the Presidency has also been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* during the first or second week of the succeeding month.

The Government instituted fresh forecasts during the year in respect of cholam, cumbu, ragi, korra, varagu, samai, horsegram, greengram, redgram and blackgram. Crop-cutting experiments on food-grains and on sugarcane were in progress in the different districts. The results are under statistical examination. Amendments were issued to the Manuals of Village and Taluk Accounts so as to provide for the recording separately of the areas under each of the following main varieties of tobacco: (i) *Nicotiana rustica*, (ii) *Nicotiana tabacum*, Virginia type and (iii) *Nicotiana tabacum*, Disi type.

A census of the educated unemployed was taken in the districts of Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Chittoor, North Arcot, Tinnevelly and Malabar in October 1937 and the statistics are now being tabulated.

The Kerala Soap Institute introduced three special soaps, a country soap, laundry flakes and Deepa Brand soap, the last one similar to Brook's Monkey Brand and used for cleaning metal vessels, instruments, etc., this year. Three hair oils, two brilliantines and one vanishing cream have been got ready for placing on the market. As usual, a large number of soaps, oils and allied products were analysed at the institute. Many private firms have been taking advantage of the existence of the plant for refining coconut oil by sending their oils for treatment. An automatic filling machine and a vacuum sealing machine were added to the plant during the year. Samples of commercial insecticides were

examined. Studies on the insecticidal properties of fish poisons were continued. The yield of essential oil constituents from trade varieties of cloves, cinnamon, ginger, ajowan, vetivert and zeodary under various methods of treatment such as the steam distillation and extraction with organic liquids was estimated.

The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Societies continued to function under the Government of India subvention scheme for the development of the handloom weaving industry. The Society appointed a merchant as its marketing officer during the year. Additional sales depots have been opened at Bellary, Bezwada and Coimbatore. A departmental hand-sizing machine was set up by the Melapalayam Weavers' Co-operative Society and the Adoni Weavers' Co-operative Society with the assistance afforded by the Provincial society. A Pile Carpet Weavers' Co-operative Society was started at Ellore in June and three Cumbli* Weavers' Societies have been organized and registered. Under the Government of India subvention scheme for the cottage and small scale woollen industry these societies are being assisted with capital and by the provision of improved appliances. The Government sanctioned a subsidy up to the amount of Rs. 1,25,000 on the actual increase of production of khadi during the year to assist the hand-spinning industry

In the sphere of sericulture a number of experimental rearings were carried out by the Pathology Assistant whilst valuable information in regard to pebrine disease was gathered in the course of a study of the pebrinized larvae. There

* Cumbli (Tamil)=Blanket.

has been a considerable increase in the number of disease-free layings tested and distributed by the department. Cross-breed seeds have become very popular on account of the shorter time taken and better outturn of cocoons which gives a better income to the rearers and the number of seeds distributed during the year increased by over a third of last year.

The engineering activities of the department continued on the usual lines. There was a heavy demand for boring sets from District Economic Councils in connection with rural water-supply schemes.

Labour

17. Compared with 1936 there was abnormal increase in the number of strikes from 22 to 68. In almost all the cases, reasonable notice was not given to the management or employers to enable them to consider the demands of the workers with the result that the Government issued a Press Communiqué in October strongly disapproving the resort to strikes before all other methods of settlement were exhausted and explaining their future labour policy.

Twenty-four of the strikes were successful ; 27 were unsuccessful and in the remaining 17 the strikers returned to work on the assurance that their grievances would be considered. Some of the strikes notably those in the Coimbatore Mills, A. and F. Harvey Mills at Madura and Papanasam, Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, P.W.D. Workshop, Madras, the Ganesh Aluminium Factory, Madras, were settled through the intervention of Government. One Board of Conciliation and two Courts of Enquiry were constituted under the Indian Trades Dispute Act, 1929. The strikes were all conducted peacefully.

Under the Government of India Act, 1935, six seats were specifically reserved for labour. Two of these six seats were reserved for Trade Union Constituencies, the remainder for Non-Union Labour Constituencies.

During the year 1937, 10 Trade Unions were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, and the registration of 3 unions was cancelled. The number of trade unions on the registers at the end of the year was 48. One appeal preferred under section 11 of the Act against the orders of the Registrar issued under section 10 (*b*) of the Act is still pending disposal.

During the year there has been an increased demand for Indian labour both in Malaya and Ceylon. The work of amelioration of the lot of the "Depressed Classes," the Criminal Tribes and the Kallars and Koravars followed the usual lines. The health of the operatives in Factories has been generally good and sanitation and cleanliness generally satisfactory.

Public Works

18. The Mettur Reservoir was opened during the year for irrigation on the 9th June 1937. The deficiency of rainfall in June and July would have delayed cultivation in the Cauvery Delta but for the water issued from the reservoir. The normal flow in the river was much higher than the natural flow for a considerable period of the year due to the reservoir. Localization of second-crop areas in Godavari Eastern and Central deltas was completed. A cement concrete roadway over the Kistna anicut was constructed during the year from the Road Development Fund. Improvements to the Campbell Canal were completed in June. Due to heavy rains in the Gudur taluk of the Nellore district in November 1937 a number

of canals and tanks were breached which are being restored now. The experimental farm at Siruguppa in connection with the Tungabadra project commenced work in October 1937 with the water pumped from the Tungabadra River. The farm buildings were nearing completion. Irrigation experiments on dry crops were started in October at Kugalur in connection with the Lower Bhavani Project. Many technical circulars, including a note on road repairs, were issued for the guidance of officers of the Public Works Department and the District Board Engineers. A complete up-to-date specification with notes and directions for reinforced concrete work has been prepared and circulated. Interesting experiments are being made with various types of road surfacing for the first eleven miles of the Great Northern Trunk Road.

Electricity

19. The Mettur Electricity System started operation during the year. The normal rate of expansion of power supply from the Pykara Electricity System was maintained. The load conditions at the power house during the first half of the year were such that only a small margin was available between the peak load and the station capacity. The starting up of Machine No. 1 at Mettur came just in time to relieve the situation without having to resort to any restriction of the power supply. Partial supply was given to Madura from October. The new substation at Kattabettu for giving direct supply to the Cordite Factory, Kotagiri village, and the tea estates in the Nilgiris was completed and put into commission. The construction of the power house at Mettur, the Mettur-Erode and the Mettur-Vellore-Chittoor transmission lines with

the connected sub-stations was completed during the year and these works were brought into commercial use. The Mettur Generating Unit No. I was paralleled with the Pykara System in June and the load of the Erode-Trichinopoly-Negapatam line transferred to the Mettur System. The No. II Unit was put into commission in August 1937, and the No. III Unit is expected to be ready for service as a stand-by from January 1938.

Considerable progress was made in the works connected with the Vizagapatam and Bezwada Thermal Schemes. The power stations at Virudhunagar, Dindigul, Palni and Theni continued to function satisfactorily. The Palni station was closed down and power supply changed over to the Pykara System from 11th July. Proposals for electrification of Government buildings were received on a large scale. Over a thousand estimates were prepared and 100 works were executed. The progress of municipal undertakings managed by the Electricity department was normal. The report on the Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme was submitted to Government for sanction. In connection with the Lammasinghi Scheme field hydro-metric observations were continued regularly.

Finance

20. Revenue in the year 1935–36 exceeded expenditure by Rs. 4·85 lakhs and the closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 186·27 lakhs exclusive of ear-marked balances, such as, the balance to the credit of the Famine Relief Fund. In the budget estimates for 1936–37 revenue and expenditure were equal but the actual transactions for that year resulted in a deficit of Rs. 19·33 lakhs in the Revenue Account

which was mainly due to a special contribution of Rs. 17 lakhs to the Madras Famine Relief Fund. The disbursements under Capital and Debt heads during 1936-37 exceeded the receipts under those heads by Rs. 105·09 lakhs, and the excess was met from the revenue balances. The closing balance for 1936-37, which is also the opening balance for 1937-38, consequently amounted to Rs. 61·85 lakhs, exclusive of ear-marked balances. According to the budget, the year 1937-38 was expected to close with a small surplus of Rs. 0·06 lakh. The latest information available however indicates that the surplus will be appreciably larger.

Excise

21. The outstanding event of the year was the passing of the Madras Prohibition Act, 1937, and the introduction of prohibition in Salem district with effect from 1st October 1937. All arrack, toddy, opium, ganja and foreign liquor shops were closed and the sale of liquor prohibited except for brandy and medicated wines which may be sold by licensed chemists on prescription. Opium and hemp drugs are being issued from the Taluk offices to confirmed addicts who hold permits. Permits are also issued for possession of foreign liquor for personal consumption and of wine for religious purposes. The ordinary excise staff has been withdrawn from the district and the enforcement of the Prohibition Act has been entrusted to the Police Department with an augmented staff. An officer of the grade of an Assistant Commissioner of Excise with an Excise Assistant Inspector as his assistant has been posted as Prohibition Officer of the district to assist the police in preventive work.

The reduction in duty on arrack by about 25 per cent which took effect from 1st April 1935 was continued and contributed to some extent to the replacement of illicit liquor by licit liquor. But organized raids conducted by officers in various parts of the Province showed only too clearly that illicit distillation was still very widely prevalent. The department is doing its best to prevent breaches of Abkari and Opium laws, but unless there is some decisive public opinion against illicit distillers and more effective co-operation with the department from the general public in those areas where crime is so widespread, there is little chance of the efforts of the preventive staff being attended with more than partial success.

The rates of duty on Indian-made foreign spirits, ganja and bhang remained unaltered. There was no change in the rates of tree-tax except in the East Gōdāvari Agency where there was an increase from 1st October 1937. The issue price of opium was raised from Rs. 80 to Rs. 85 per seer. The duty on beer brewed in India was reduced from 12 to 10 annas per gallon. The rates of duty on coconut-toddy arrack and Indian-made rectified spirits were reduced from Rs. 21-14-0 and Rs. 37-8-0 to Rs. 17-8-0 and Rs. 21-14-0 respectively per proof gallon. The rates of duty on spirits contained in medicinal preparations and in culinary aerated water or other flavouring essences, extracts colourings, perfumes and toilet preparations manufactured in bond in this Province were raised from Rs. 5 per proof gallon to Rs. 10 in the case of medicinal preparations and Rs. 17-8-0 in the case of the other preparations. The rates of duty on spirits

contained in such preparations manufactured elsewhere in India and imported into this Province remained unaltered. The Excise Licensing Boards and Excise Advisory Committees continued to function during the year.

Vital Statistics

22. The estimated birth-rate and death-rate based on the figures for the first ten months of 1937 show a slight decrease when compared with the figures for 1936. A comparison of the mortality from the main causes during the first ten months of the years 1936 and 1937 shows an appreciable fall in the number of deaths from smallpox, decrease in the mortality from cholera, an increase in plague mortality and a slight increase in the number of deaths registered under "Fevers," "Dysentery and Diarrhoea" and "Respiratory Diseases." The estimated infant mortality rate of 163·89 per 1,000 live-births in 1937 is practically the same as the actual rate of the previous year. The maternal mortality rate of 8·53 per 1,000 births shows a slight increase over the actual rate of 8·04 in 1936.

Public health

23. The Government have launched upon a ten-year scheme for the provision of protected water-supply to the rural areas of the Presidency. To this end priority lists were called for separately for the years 1937–38, 1938–39, with special reference to scarcity of water, partial or throughout the year, long distances to go for potable water, epidemics, guinea-worm, fairs and festivals, shandy, etc. The schemes for 1937–38 at the rate of one village for each taluk were all received and submitted to Government. Orders were passed sanctioning a grant of Rs. 1,08,000 for 1937–38, for the whole Presidency. This amount was distributed at Rs. 6,000 per district among eighteen

districts of the Presidency, the excluded districts being Malabar, West Godavari, East Godavari, Tanjore, the Nilgiris and Kistna, where water scarcity is not an acute problem.

The cholera epidemic of the previous year continued during the first quarter of the year under report in a severe form in the southern and central districts. The epidemic gradually declined in the second quarter and was confined to the southern districts. However, with the advent of the South-west Monsoon, cholera broke out in the northern districts also and was prevalent throughout the Presidency excepting the West Coast districts and the Nilgiris. During the last quarter, the disease was prevalent in an epidemic form in Nellore, Chingleput and Cuddapah districts. Now that the Government have taken up the policy of providing protected water-supplies to all the villages in rural areas as a ten-year programme, it can confidently be hoped that cholera will become a less serious problem when the programme is completed.

Plague was prevalent in the taluks bordering Mysore State and also in the Cumbum valley of Madura district. The Nilgiris district, which was practically free for the last fifteen years, experienced an outbreak of plague. The extensive use of cyanogas fumigation was very useful in controlling the epidemic. Researches on the application of cyanide products in plague control measures were continued in the Cumbum valley of the Madura district, the scheme being financed by the I.R.F.A., Travancore State and the Madura District Board. In addition to this, the Government sanctioned a scheme of cyanogas fumigation

in five districts and five municipalities, the local bodies contributing half the cost.

The Public Health Department took a more active part in the anti-leprosy campaign especially in regard to Survey and Propaganda. With a view to educate the Health Officers in the modern methods of leprosy prevention, a scheme for training the Health Officers at the Tirumani Leper Settlement for a period of ten days was approved by Government and eight officers were so trained during the year. The Madras Provincial Leprosy Relief Council has been re-constituted as the Madras Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association on the lines indicated in the Memorandum of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council).

Anti-malarial operations in the three centres of Vizagapatam Agency, Hospet town and in selected villages of Chingleput and Nellore districts are being carried on with satisfactory results. The anti-mosquito campaign has been continued with advantage in some municipalities; while in some others it has been newly taken up. Free distribution of quinine was extended during the year to some parts of West Godavari and Tanjore districts. Malaria survey was undertaken in the Papanasam Hydro-electric project area and in Uttangarai of Salem district. The Unit for the investigation of Malaria in Bellary district continued to collect necessary data.

The Government sanctioned the continuation of the Health Unit till 30th September 1940. An additional midwife was appointed during the year to cope with the large number of delivery cases in the area. The Health Unit has been

doing very useful work in all branches of Public Health in the area under its charge and the work is much appreciated by the local population.

Medical relief

24. There were at the end of the year 446 medical institutions of western medicine and 352 institutions of Indian medicine. The Government purchased from Dr. C. Muthu the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Tambaram. An intensive post-graduate course in Tuberculosis was held at Madras in September 1937. The opening of a Chemists and Druggists class at the Vizagapatam Medical College was a new feature of the year. The Government have under consideration the abolition of the L.M.P. course and conversion of the Stanley Medical School into a Medical College. The Government have introduced the reorganization scheme for the appointment of honorary medical officers (on an honorarium ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 per mensem) in place of paid medical officers. The Government have decided that for the present the direct recruitment to the cadre of Civil Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons should be stopped except in exceptional cases. In course of time it is expected that all appointments in Government medical institutions except certain posts such as Superintendents of Government Hospitals in the Madras City, District Medical Officers, Resident Medical Officers and Specialist appointments will be held by honorary medical officers. The reorganization scheme does not affect the posts reserved or protected for I.M.S. Officers.

The King Institute, Guindy, put in another year of steady progress. Much useful work was done by way of experiments on the value of dried lymph, distribution of prophylactic and

therapeutic serums and vaccines, periodical examination of protected water-supply in towns and important railway stations, etc. Among the investigations of the field units may be mentioned the investigation into a strange disease prevalent in the northern taluks of the Nellore district. The disease is characterized by a definite train of symptoms causing a dental dystrophy among the children, affection of the spine and of other bones among adults. The severity of the symptoms varies with the age of the individual and the amount of fluorides in the drinking water. The disease is now designated Endemic Fluorosis and is said to be caused by the presence of fluorides in drinking water in toxic amounts.

Leprosy work in 1937 consisted mostly of treatment work. There are indications that the public and local boards have realized the importance of this work. The Leprosy Clinics are not preventive units and no arrangements are made at present for the segregation of infectious cases who visit the clinics for treatment. The preventive centres are the existing Leper Asylums where treatable infectious cases are admitted.

A number of important research papers on Ayurvedic medicine were published during the year.

Education

25. During the year Government sanctioned the admission of non-Muslim students into the Government Muhammadan College up to 25 per cent of the total strength of the college. The building for the new Natural Science Block of the Presidency College, Madras, was almost completed during the year. The District Secondary Education Boards were abolished with effect from 1st December 1937. During the year Government

ordered that financial statements of all aided middle schools should be audited by competent auditors approved by the department.

The Madras Provincial Economic Council and the District Economic Councils constituted with the object of bringing about a co-ordination of the activities of the different Government departments for the educational uplift of the people of the Province were dissolved. With a view to encouraging the education of Scheduled Castes and the Muhammadans, Government have permitted local bodies to incur expenditure from the Elementary Education Funds on the free supply of books and slates to poor pupils of those communities. The policy of abolishing the Lower Elementary Grade training was pursued vigorously, providing at the same time additional facilities for the training of teachers of the Higher Elementary Grade. Consequent on the reorganization of the Physical Training course in the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education it was ordered that Physical Training Instructors in the Middle Schools should possess lower grade certificates and in Higher Schools higher grade ones. Qualifications were also prescribed for Physical Training Instructors and for music teachers in Secondary Schools.

The Central Advisory Committee on Women's Education was reconstituted during the year. The age-limit for the award of scholarships for the backward class pupils resident in municipal areas was previously different from that prescribed for those residing in municipal areas. It is now replaced by a common age-limit. Rule 37 of the Text Book Committee was amended with a view to preventing the inclusion in the approved

list of books which contain copyright material for which necessary permission has not been obtained.

Madras Public Service Commission

26. The Madras Public Service Commission Act, 1936, and the Governor's Regulations thereunder became inoperative on 1st April 1937 on the coming into force on that date of the Government of India Act, 1935. The duties of the Madras Public Service Commission are now regulated by the provisions of Chapter III, Part X of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Regulations issued thereunder by His Excellency the Governor. These Regulations are substantially the same as the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1936. The only important change is that recruitment to the post of Excise Sub-Inspector was retransferred to the Commission. The Commission conducted a competitive examination for recruitment to the Madras Ministerial Service in October 1937. There were about 2,300 candidates as against 3,700 last year. During the year the Commission also conducted competitive examinations for recruitment to the Madras Secretariat and the Madras Medical Services (General Branch).

Miscellaneous

27. On the recommendation of the Local Government the concession under the Delhi Pact permitting residents in villages to collect or make salt for local consumption free of duty, which had been withdrawn in some areas owing to serious abuse, was restored by the Central Government throughout the Presidency in September.

PART II
THE REPORT

CHAPTER I

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

PHYSICAL

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 11 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22. On 1st April 1936 the new Province of Orissa was constituted by an Order in Council and the following areas from the Madras Presidency were transferred to the new Province :—

The Ganjām Agency tracts, the taluks of Ghumsur, Aska, Surada, Kodala and Chatrapur, portions of Ichchapur and Berhampur taluks of the Ganjām district ; a portion of the Parlakimedi Estate ; the Impartible estate of Jeypore and a portion of the Pottangi taluk not included in the Jeypore Estate. The area of the Madras Presidency as at present constituted is 125,457·81 square miles.

POLITICAL

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

2. *Vide* pages 12 to 40 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION

3. *Vide* pages 41 to 63 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22 and pages 1 and 2 of the Report for the year 1925–26.

In advance of the introduction of Provincial Autonomy under the Government of India Act, 1935, the Secretariat was reorganized on 1st April 1936. There were seven Secretariat Departments before the reorganization. On 1st April 1936 a new "Home Department" was created. The Law and Education Department was abolished and a new department called the "Legal Department" was constituted to deal with legal matters. Another new department called the "Education and Public Health Department" was created to deal with those subjects, thus leaving the Local Self-Government Department* to deal with only Local and Municipal subjects of the old "Local Self-Government (L. & M. and P.H.) Department."

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES

4. *Vide* pages 64 to 70 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY

5. *Vide* pages 71 to 83 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS

6. *Vide* pages 84 to 99 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY

7. *Vide* pages 100 to 116 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22 and page 3 of the Report for the year 1925–26.

* The designation was changed into "Local Administration Department" with effect from the 17th July 1937.

The portions of the old Ganjām and Vizagapatam districts that were left in this Presidency after the constitution of the Orissa Province on 1st April 1936, were re-constituted into a single district, the Vizagapatam district. Consequently the number of district charges including Madras was reduced from 26 to 25.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1921—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES

8. *Vide* pages 117 to 120 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S TOURS

9. During 1936-37, His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras, was on leave out of India from the 18th June to 30th September, and during his absence the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu acted as Governor.

During his acting incumbency, His Excellency Rai Bahadur Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu made the following tours :—

On the 27th June, His Excellency visited Coimbatore where he received an address from the Coimbatore Municipal Council and presided at the Forest College Day celebrations and at the anniversary of the P. S. G. & Sons Charitable Industrial Institute.

On the 1st July, His Excellency received an address from the Coimbatore District Board at Perundurai and laid the foundation stone of the Coimbatore Jubilee Tuberculosis Sanatorium managed by the Coimbatore District Tuberculosis Sanatorium Society at Perundurai.

On the 29th July, His Excellency went to Coimbatore again and opened the Conference organised by the Madras Agricultural Students' Union and presided at the Twenty-fifth Annual Agricultural College Day celebrations which

synchronised with the Silver Jubilee of the Union and the Diamond Jubilee of the introduction of agricultural education in India.

His Excellency arrived in Madras from Ootacamund on the 23rd August and visited Waltair on the 24th and Bezwada and Masulipatam on the 25th. On the way to Waltair he received an address at Rajahmundry from the Rajahmundry Municipal Council, and at Waltair he presided at the Convocation of the Andhra University and inspected the additional site for the University buildings. He received addresses from the Bezwada Municipal Council at Bezwada and from the Masulipatam Municipal Council and Kistna District Board at Masulipatam. He also received a deputation from the boat owners and merchants of Masulipatam. From Masulipatam he went to Puligedda where he opened the Campbell Aqueduct and bridge constructed on the Kistna East Bank Canal, across the Puligedda arm of the Kistna River.

His Excellency remained in Madras from the 26th August to 3rd September and opened the seventh session of the Fourth Legislative Council on the 27th August. He presided at the Convocation of the Madras University on the 29th August and opened the Madras University Library and Departmental buildings on the 3rd September.

On the way from Madras to Ootacamund His Excellency visited Madanapalle on the 4th September and Mettur on the 5th. At Madanapalle he opened the new operation block in the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Arogyavaram, and at Mettur he laid the foundation stone of the Power House and received an address from the Salem District Board.

His Excellency the Lord Erskine resumed office as Governor on the 1st October at Madras and made the following tours after staying at Ootacamund from the 3rd October to 4th November :—

His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Marjorie Erskine, toured in the Malabar and Tinnevelly districts and visited Travancore and Chidambaram

from the 5th to 20th November. In the Malabar district he visited Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Angadipuram, Palghat and Kollengode, and received addresses from the Malabar District Board and the Municipal Councils of Cannanore, Tellicherry and Calicut, and deputations from the Uthara Kerala Thiya Maha Yogam and the Kerala Muslim Majlis at Cannanore and from the Malabar Jenmi Association and certain supporters for the formation of a Kerala University at Calicut. At Cannanore he visited the Headquarters of the 13th Malabar Battalion (I.T.F.) and inspected the Territorials under training, and at Angadipuram he inspected the Malabar Special Police and opened the Thootha Bridge. In Travancore he visited Kottayam and attended the birthday celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore at Trivandrum, where he was the guest of the Maharaja. On the way from Trivandrum to Tinnevelly His Excellency visited the Periyar Lake. In the Tinnevelly district he visited Palamcottah, Tinnevelly, Ambasamudram and Tuticorin, and received addresses from the Tinnevelly District Board and the Municipal Councils of Palamcottah, Tinnevelly and Tuticorin, and deputations from the Tinnevelly District Association, the Indian Christian Association and the Tinnevelly District Association of the Adi-Dravidas at Palamcottah and from the Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trust at Tuticorin. At Palamcottah he laid the foundation stone of the X-Ray block and operation theatre at the Government Headquarters Hospital and opened the Public Library. At Ambasamudram he attended a reception by the Village Officers' Association, and from Ambasamudram he went to Papanasam and Mundanturai for an inspection of the site for the hydro-electric dam. At Chidambaram he presided at the Convocation of the Annamalai University and unveiled the portrait of Diwan Bahadur S. E. Ranganathan, a former Vice-Chancellor of the University.

His Excellency prorogued in person the final session of the old Madras Legislative Council on the 3rd December,

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION (1936-37)

10. His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., proceeded on leave of absence for urgent reasons of health and private affairs from the afternoon of the 18th June 1936. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, Vice-President of Council, was appointed to act as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George and Mr. C. F. Brackenbury, C.S.I., I.C.S., was appointed to be Temporary Member of the Executive Council from the afternoon of the 18th June 1936.

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E., resumed charge of his office of Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George on the afternoon of the 1st October 1936, when the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, resumed charge of his office of Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George and the Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Brackenbury, C.S.I., I.C.S., ceased to be a Temporary Member of the Executive Council.

During the period from the 18th June 1936 (afternoon) to the 1st October 1936 (afternoon) the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirselvam held the office of Vice-President of Council.

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Ravu Sir Swetachalapati Ramakrishna Ranga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Bobbili, tendered the resignation of his office of Minister, and His Excellency the Governor accepted the resignation, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th April 1936. The Hon'ble the Raja of Bobbili was appointed again as Minister with effect from the afternoon of the 24th August 1936. His Excellency the Governor accepted the resignation of his office of Minister tendered for reasons of ill-health by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th October 1936, and the Hon'ble Rajkumar M. A. Muthayya Chettiyar Avargal, of Chettinad, was appointed as Minister from the forenoon of the same date.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

(FASLI 1346—1ST JULY 1936 TO 30TH JUNE 1937)

[*Season and Crop Report for fasli 1346—Statistical Abstract for British India—Prices and Wages in India*]

11. There was no material change in the economic condition of the agricultural population during the fasli under review, for despite an improvement in the prices of some of the important commercial crops which enter into international trade, such as groundnut and castor and to a less extent cotton, the prices of rice and other grains, and also of jaggery, remained at a disappointingly low level and reacted on the purchasing power of the ryots.

The supply of food-grains and fodder has, on the whole, been sufficient except in the Bapatla taluk of the Guntūr district where the ravages of the cyclone necessitated the organisation of relief measures on a large scale. Landowners in parts of the Chingleput district have been benefited to some extent by the land mortgage banks and by the work done by the Special Loans Officer.

The economic condition of the agricultural labourers has, on the whole, been fair.

POLITICAL PENSIONS

12. There were in all 400 pensioners on 1st April 1937 drawing a total pension of Rs. 5,19,768–1–7½

Twenty-eight pensions (including 12 pensions redistributed among pensioners on the last year's list) amounting to Rs. 15,635–15–5 were newly sanctioned, and 26 pensions amounting to Rs. 19,794–8–11 lapsed, 11 due to deaths, 8 due to commutations, 5 on account of transfers and 2 due to other causes.

Malikhana allowances exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum amounted to Rs. 1,74,116–9–0 ; Carnatic stipends to Rs. 1,75,137–7–4 ; Tanjore family pensions to Rs. 20,995–8–0 and miscellaneous other pensions (including malikhana allowances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 per annum) amounted to Rs. 1,60,626–7–0.

CHAPTER II

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND

SOURCES AND REALIZATION OF LAND REVENUE

(FASLI 1345—1ST JULY 1935 TO 30TH JUNE 1936)

[*Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1345; Statistical Abstract for British India—Land Revenue; Figures for areas transferred to the Orissa Province on 1st April 1936 have not been taken into account unless otherwise stated*]

Sources of land revenue

13. The sources of land revenue are—

(*a*) peshkash or revenue from permanently settled estates,

(*b*) shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent on inam villages,

(*c*) assessment including water-rate on lands under the ryotwari system, and

(*d*) miscellaneous revenue.

The demand of land revenue for the year was as follows:—

	Fasli 1344.	Fasli 1345.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Peshkash	49,89,907	46,77,060	−3,12,847
Cesses (in permanently settled estates)	24,88,872	20,84,566	−4,04,306
Quit-rent	7,53,987	7,34,717	−19,270
Cesses (on whole inam villages)	6,97,568	6,90,727	−6,841
Ryotwari and miscellaneous.	7,05,54,541	7,30,08,544	+24,54,003
Cesses (on ryotwari and miscellaneous)	86,81,350	86,80,682	−668
Total ...	8,81,66,225	8,98,76,296	+17,10,071

Sections

14. The current demand under land revenue and cesses during the fasli was Rs. 8,98,76,296. A sum of Rs. 8,19,28,369 or 91·2 per cent was collected

within the fasli and Rs. 58,04,964 or 6·5 per cent written off the accounts while the collection of a sum of Rs. 7,81,943 or 0·9 per cent was suspended or postponed. The percentage of collection during the previous fasli was 91·3 and that of amounts suspended or postponed, 6·4. The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli, including both arrears and current, was Rs. 26,18,788 as against Rs. 78,19,004 at the end of the previous fasli.

Coercive processes

The following statement shows the number of coercive processes of each kind issued during the fasli as compared with the figures for the three preceding faslis:—

Coercive processes.	Faslis. 1342.	1343.	1344.	1345.
Demand notices	1,174,528	1,499,500	1,527,296	1,382,465
Distraint or attachment notices ...	132,310	192,160	135,479	125,473
Sale notices	82,048	143,344	96,347	94,826
Sale (number of defaulters) ...	11,244	14,655	13,414	13,588

There was a decrease in the number of processes issued under all heads. But the number of defaulters whose properties (personal and real) were sold showed a slight increase as compared with fasli 1344. The number of cases of attachments was 11·04 per cent of the total number of demand notices issued, the percentage in fasli 1344 being 11·07. The properties of 152,599 defaulters were attached; 37·86 per cent of them paid the arrears before sale notices were issued as against 42·9 per cent in the preceding fasli. The number of sales was largest in South Arcot (32,072) as in the last fasli (33,790). The number of defaulters whose properties were sold exceeded the number in fasli 1344 by 174. The percentage borne by the actual number of sales to the number of sale notices in the Presidency was 14·32 as against 13·92 in fasli 1344. The percentage of the number of defaulters whose properties were sold to the total number of holdings was 0·22 against 0·33 in the previous fasli. Immovable property estimated at Rs. 7,70,960 was sold in order to recover arrears amounting to Rs. 1,96,749, the amount realized being Rs. 1,91,518. In fasli 1344 immovable property estimated at

AD-MINIS-TRATION OF THE LAND

Rs. 3,30,131 was sold for recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 1,91,037 and the amount realized was Rs. 2,02,343. The prices fetched for lands sold to private individuals amounted on the average to 5¾ times the assessment in the case of dry lands as compared with 4¼ times in fasli 1344. In the case of wet lands the average price fetched was 6⅛ times the assessment as compared with 7½ times fetched in fasli 1344. The extent of lands sold to private individuals in the fasli was 9,937 acres under dry, 3,866 acres under wet against 13,939 and 3,976 acres respectively in fasli 1344. The total area bought in by Government for want of bidders was 10,738 acres under dry and 2,180 under wet against 9,767 and 1,547 acres respectively in fasli 1344. The total area of land sold was 26,721 acres against the total holdings of 27,557,238 acres or one acre in every 1,030 acres. In fasli 1344 one acre in every 955 acres was sold. The total number of processes served by the village agency was 1,495,785 or 646,760 less than in fasli 1344. The number of processes served by the special agency (43,580) also was less than that in the previous fasli by 8,481.

Charges

15. The district administration charges, excluding village establishments, amounted to Rs. 107·50 lakhs during fasli 1345. The village service charges (including those of proprietary estates) during the fasli were Rs. 119·60 lakhs. The total charges amounted to Rs. 227·10 lakhs or 27·18 per cent of the total land revenue and cesses collected.. The expenditure from July 1935 to March 1936 includes that relating to the areas transferred to the Orissa Province while the expenditure from April 1936 to June 1936 relates only to areas retained in the Madras Presidency. The figures of receipts on which the percentage of charges is worked out however relates to the areas retained in the Presidency. This amount of expenditure does not represent merely the cost of collecting the land revenue as the Land Revenue department performs multifarious duties of which control and collection of land revenue is only one.

16. The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the fasli was 27,557,238 acres and exceeded that of the previous year by 14,822 acres, excluding the holdings transferred to the Orissa Province. There was an increase in all the districts except South Arcot, North Arcot, Madura, Guntur, Bellary, East Godavari, Kistna, Ramnad and Tanjore, the increase being very marked in the districts of Vizagapatam, South Kanara and Kurnool. Ryotwari holdings

The total assessment on the holdings was Rs. 602·09 lakhs as against Rs. 600·75 lakhs in the previous fasli (excluding areas transferred from the Presidency), the net increase amounting to Rs. 1,34,760. The increase was appreciable in the district of Guntur (Rs. 1,06,823) and was mainly due to the conversion of dry lands with standing permission to permanent wet in the delta taluks of Tenali, Repalle and Bapatla. Assessment

The total area cultivated in the ryotwari holdings was 20·32 million acres against 19·75 million acres in the previous fasli. There was a net increase of 401,266 acres under dry and 166,872 acres under wet. Cultivation

The revenue derived from water-rate and second-crop charge amounted to Rs. 36·28 lakhs as against Rs. 37·72 lakhs in the previous fasli. There was a gross increase of Rs. 3,58,866 in certain districts and gross decrease of Rs. 5,02,720 in others, resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 1,43,854. The increase was marked in North Arcot (Rs. 1,48,563) and Anantapur (Rs. 69,930) due to more adequate supply of water as compared with the previous fasli. The decrease was appreciable in Tanjore (Rs. 2,59,785) due to concessional rates of water-cess allowed in the fasli. The decrease in Guntur (Rs. 1,25,411) was due to the conversion of dry lands with standing permission to permanent wet in the delta taluks of Tenali, Repalle and Bapatla. Water-cess and second-crop charges

There was a total remission of Rs. 91·95 lakhs during the fasli, Rs. 37·44 lakhs of which related to season and other fixed remissions of fasli 1345, and Rs. 54·51 lakhs represented the remission of Remission and suspension

AD-MINIS-TRATION OF THE LAND

the suspended revenue of fasli 1344, collectable in fasli 1345. As compared with the previous year there was a decrease of Rs. 11,69,117 under season and other fixed remissions, the decrease being marked in Anantapur (Rs. 6,80,297), Bellary (Rs. 3,93,961), Tinnevelly (Rs. 1,99,807), Cuddapah (Rs. 1,56,383) and North Arcot (Rs. 1,51,813). This welcome decrease was generally due to the improvement in seasonal conditions over those prevalent in fasli 1344. Owing to the continuance of the low level of prices, the Government granted concessions similar to those allowed in the previous year, the concessions taking the form of remissions in the first instance instead of suspensions. The amount thus remitted was one anna in the rupee of the assessment on all dry lands, two annas in the rupee of the assessment on lands registered as "garden" in the Malabar and South Kanara districts, one and three-quarter annas in the rupee of the assessment on wet lands in areas which were resettled in or after 1918–19 and one and a quarter anna in the rupee of the assessment on wet lands in other areas of the Presidency. The total amount involved in the above cessions was Rs. 59·45 lakhs.

Miscellaneous revenue

The miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 119·80 lakhs against Rs. 107·96 lakhs in the previous fasli, net result of an increase of Rs. 13,32,815 in some districts and a decrease of Rs. 1,48,532 in others.

Transfer of registry of holdings

17. Transfer of revenue registry falls under the following main heads :—

(i) transfer made with reference to applications and notices received from Sub-Registrars; and

(ii) transfer effected on applications and intimations received from parties, village officers and others.

Under the first head 389,202 applications were received during the fasli as against 377,521 in fasli 1344 (excluding portions transferred to Orissa), the increase being 11,681 or about 3 per cent. There was a general increase in all districts except West Godavari, Guntur, Madras

North Arcot, South Arcot, Ramnad and Coimbatore. Under the second head the number received was 290,720 as against 239,093 in the previous fasli, the increase being 51,627 or about 22 per cent. The increase in Malabar was 28,870 or 56 per cent of the total increase. The total number of applications of all kinds including the number pending disposal at the beginning of the fasli was 746,889. Of this 681,404 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 65,485 or about 8·8 per cent of the total number at the end of the fasli. The balance left at the end of the previous fasli was 65,702 or about 9·6 per cent of the total number. 30,945 or about 4·5 per cent of the applications were rejected ; the causes of rejection were mainly defective title and failure to produce documentary evidence.

Loans and advances

18. A sum of Rs. 9·83 lakhs as against Rs. 9·19 lakhs in the previous fasli was advanced under the Land Improvement Loans and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts during the year. There was an increase in the amount advanced in 12 districts and decrease in 12 others. These advances include the amount of Rs. 1,68,035 advanced under the Agriculturists Loans (Madras Amendment) Act, for the relief of agricultural indebtedness. The aggregate amount of principal and interest repayable during the year under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Act including the balance remaining unpaid out of sums which fell due in previous years was Rs. 19,75,491, of which a sum of Rs. 17,10,333 or 87 per cent was collected. Of this Rs. 26,298 and Rs. 30,763 were realized by the sale of movable and immovable properties respectively. A sum of Rs. 5,439 was written off as irrecoverable under both principal and interest, the balance outstanding at the end of the year being Rs. 2,65,158.

AD-MINIS-TRATION OF THE LAND

SURVEYS

[Report of the administration of the Survey Department for the year 1936-37]

Parties

19. There were two Survey Parties at work during the year.

Operations

20. Excluding miscellaneous items—preliminary and subsequent to actual field work—the total outturn realised by the Survey Parties during the year was 322·57 square miles in terms of resurvey and 53·87 linear miles of street survey. The survey of the Polavaram-Hyderabad boundary—Section II—from Puchikapad to the Godavari River—was completed, the distance traversed being 26·11 linear miles. Ryotwari surveys were done in the districts of Salem, Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah, West Gōdāvari, Kistna, the Nilgiris and Tanjore. Survey of estate lands was made in the districts of Madura, Nellore, Kistna and Kurnool. Besides, town survey was done in the municipalities of Coimbatore, Erode and Nellore. Several street surveys were attended to in several panchayats in the Coimbatore and also in the Tinnevelly and Nellore districts. The verification of frontier boundaries was in progress.

SETTLEMENTS

[Report on the administration of the Settlement Department for the year 1936-37]

Parties

21. There were three settlement parties at work during the year, Party No. I in the Vizagapatam, East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari, Guntūr, Nellore and Tinnevelly districts, Party No. II in the Salem, Trichinopoly, North Arcot districts and in the Nilgiris and Party No. III in the Kurnool, Cuddapah, Tinnevelly (Anjengo and Tangasseri), Malabar and South Kanara districts. The resettlement of the Coimbatore district and of the Karur taluk of the Trichinopoly district was entrusted to Party No. II and that of the Chingleput district and the old Ganjam portion included in the Vizagapatam district to Party No. III. A branch settlement office was opened in Tinnevelly on 1st October 1936.

Operations

22. According to the programme of settlement operations, resettlement was due for introduction during the year under review in the Guntur and Nellore districts, the Kurnool district except Cumbum and Markapur taluks, Tiruppattur taluk of the North Arcot district, the northern taluks of the Salem district, the hill villages of Salem district and in the Coonoor and Ootacamund taluks of the Nilgiris district. The new resettlement rates other than the flat rate of Rs. 2 per acre on lands cultivated with special crops were introduced in the hill villages of the Salem district. In the Coonoor and Ootacamund taluks the actual imposition of the revised rates of ground rent was under correspondence. Only the changes other than those relating to the percentage enhancement of the rates based on a consideration of a rise in prices have been introduced in the Guntur and the Kurnool districts. No final orders were passed on the scheme proposals for the other tracts. New settlement rates were introduced during the year in two villages of Golukonda taluk and 13 villages of the Gudem taluk of the Vizagapatam district.

Vizagapatam

In the 63 villages notified for initial survey in the Gudem taluk settlement was introduced in fasli 1345. Rent roll statements and soilwar averzas were compiled. As regards the 13 villages in Gudem taluk already surveyed and the two in Golukonda, the fair settlement accounts were prepared and furnished to the Tahsildars. In the 103 resumed mutta villages of Palakonda taluk materials for the scheme report of the settlement of the tract were collected.

East and West Gōdāvari districts

The resettlement register and descriptive memoir of Peddapur were despatched for printing. The report on the introduction of settlement in 113 villages of the Yellavaram taluk was submitted and soilwar averzas and rent roll statements were prepared and checked. An unassessed block of 1,052·57 acres in Mutyalapalle village of the Narsapur taluk was classified during the year.

Guntūr

Field inspection in Ongole taluk was completed. The work of assigning the correct soil

AD-MINIS-TRATION OF THE LAND

classification for large blocks of waste lands was under progress. The work relating to transfer of "Revenue wet" and "Gazetted wet" lands to "Registered wet" in the Kistna Western delta was under progress. The notification on the scheme report for the resettlement of the district was published in an extraordinary issue of the *Guntūr District Gazette* for the month of August 1936.

Nellore — The scheme report for the second resettlement was under preparation.

Tinnevelly — The collection of materials required for the second resettlement scheme report was in progress.

Salem (southern taluks) and Trichinopoly (26 villages of the Musiri taluk) — Descriptive memoirs were prepared for 1,076 villages and their check was in progress. In the hill villages of Salem fair adangals and fair chittas incorporating the revised rates of assessment were prepared and their check was partially completed. Materials required for the introduction reports were collected in the villages of the Musiri taluk of the Trichinopoly district.

North Arcot district—Tiruppattur taluk — The work of the correct classification of the soil was completed in the case of 20 villages. In the Javadi hill villages economic enquiry was made in selected villages during the year.

The Nilgiris district—Coonoor and Ootacamund taluks — The work relating to the revision of ground rent was in progress.

Malabar — The work of incorporation in the accounts of the changes ordered and the preparation of diglot registers were in progress. The diglot registers for all villages except 27 were sent to the press.

South Kanara — The manuscript diglots and descriptive memoirs were sent to the press for print.

Tinnevelly — The report on the introduction of settlement in Anjengo and Tangasseri was prepared and submitted during the year.

Kurnool — The revision of the wet ayacut under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal was completed. The

assignment of soil classification for lands assigned on temporary pattas was completed while that for lands split up from waste blocks was taken up.

The scheme report was under preparation. Cuddapah

The work was in progress during the year chiefly in the districts of Vizagapatam, West Gōdāvari, Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Ramnad. In Vizagapatam work was done by the Special Revenue Officer, Pathapatnam ; in West Gōdāvari by the Sub-Collector, Narsapur ; in Salem and Trichinopoly districts by the Settlement Party No. II ; in Ramnad by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, and in the Tanjore district it was under the supervision of the District Collector. Work under the Estates Land Act

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REVENUE RECORDS AND REGISTRATION

[*Report of the Board of Revenue for the year 1936-37*]

23. Regular maintenance was in progress during the year throughout the ryotwari tracts in the Presidency except in some villages in the Vizagapatam, Salem and Malabar districts and in the Nilgiris. These excepted tracts were under resettlement operations or were recently re-surveyed. There was a large pendency under encroachments in municipal and panchayat areas. Suitable steps were being taken for reducing it. Maintenance

The number of subdivisions sanctioned in the year was 183,690—22,160 more than last year. The arrears to be check-measured left at the end of the year amounted to 33,588—9,065 more than was the case last year. Sub-divisions

The total arrears under stone maintenance at the end of the year 1935-36 was 1,138,744 while the figure for the year under report was 906,216, the difference being due to the exclusion of the greater part of Ganjām from the Presidency. The over check of stones by the Revenue Inspectors in the year was less by 72,450 and that by the Tahsildars was greater by 14,723 than in the previous year. Comparative statements are likely to be Survey marks

misleading if the fact of exclusion of the greater part of Ganjām is overlooked. Repairs and renewals done by the ryots during the year were 149,483 as against 179,069 in the previous year. There was on the whole a slight decrease in the number of stones renewed and repaired by the Revenue Inspectors as compared with the outturn in the previous year.

Special operations

Considerable extents of waste blocks, disafforested area, railway lands, roads, fuel coupes, mining blocks and lands acquired under the Land Acquisition Act were surveyed during the year under the supervision of the Inspecting Tahsildars in several districts either by the District Deputy Surveyors or by the special staff.

Training

24. The Board arranged for the training of six Sub-Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies, three in Kistna and three in Ramnad. The Inspecting Tahsildar of Kurnool was trained in angular survey by the Officer in charge of No. II Survey Party, Nellore. The Inspecting Tahsildars of 8 districts held schools for the training of revenue subordinates and 144 candidates were trained. In all 63 schools were held for a period of 6 weeks for the training of Karnams in all the districts except in Madras, Anantapur and the Nilgiris. Out of 1,534 persons trained, 846 were private candidates. The work of these schools helped greatly to reduce the arrears in stone maintenance.

Miscellaneous

25. The equipment of all the karnams in 18 districts (excluding Madras) and of most of the karnams in the Vizagapatam, West Gōdāvari, East Gōdāvari, Anantapur, Trichinopoly and Madura districts were examined by the Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars during the year. Steps were taken generally to see that the karnams and Revenue Inspectors were properly equipped and that loose field measurement books and village maps were kept in good order. The average percentage of disposal of applications for the transfer of revenue registry for the Presidency during the year fell to 90 from 91 in the previous year. The experimental scheme for the maintenance of a correct record of

revenue registry continued in force in the Tinnevelly, Chittoor, Bellary, Nellore, Kurnool, Guntūr and Salem districts. With certain modifications it is being introduced permanently in all the districts.

Great trigonometrical stations

26. The condition of great trigonometrical stations and bench marks was generally satisfactory. Necessary repairs were carried out during the year to a number of stations.

General

27. A scheme for the reorganization of maintenance work by employing the survey staff of the two existing Survey Parties was sanctioned as an experimental measure and work was taken up in seven districts, three in the North and four in the South. The progress of work was satisfactory.

WASTE LANDS

(FASLI 1345—1ST JULY 1936 TO 30TH JUNE 1937)

[*Season and Crop Report for the year 1936-37*]

28. The total area of the Presidency for which details were available was 80,082,000 acres, of which a net extent of 31,705,000 acres was under cultivation, as against the corresponding extent of 30,970,000 acres in the previous fasli. The area classed as forest fell from 12,512,000 acres in fasli 1345 to 12,371,000 acres in fasli 1346 and the area not available for cultivation was 15,722,000 acres or 29,000 acres less than in the previous fasli. Of the remainder, 9,491,000 acres were fallow and 10,793,000 acres culturable waste other than fallow, as against 9,904,000 acres and 10,952,000 acres respectively in the previous fasli. As compared with the previous fasli, there has been a decrease in area under all the heads except the net extent under cultivation.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES

Nil.

AD-MINIS-TRATION OF THE LAND

WARDS' ESTATES

(FASLI 1345—1ST JULY 1935 TO 30TH JUNE 1936)

[*Report on the administration of the estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1345 (1935-1936)*]

Estates under management

29. There were 11 estates under the Court's management at the beginning of the fasli. Two estates, Serugada and Mannarkottai, were handed over to their proprietors on 5th September 1935 on their attaining majority. Three estates, Ramnad, Vizianagram and Singampatti were taken under Court's management on 31st July 1935, 25th October 1935 and 22nd February 1936 respectively. Thus 12 estates were under the Court's superintendence at the end of fasli 1345.

Cultivation and holdings

The percentage of cultivation to holdings in all the 12 estates was 86·5. The percentages were above 75 in 9 estates and below 75 in Kurupam (73) Marungapuri (63) and Singampatti (64).

Finance

Demand, collection and balance

30. The gross demand of all these estates in the fasli amounted to Rs. 43·21 lakhs and the net demand to Rs. 43·02 lakhs, the remission under all the heads being Rs. 0·19 lakh. The increase in the gross demand was mainly due to the inclusion of the demand of the three new estates of Vizianagram, Ramnad and Singampatti. Excluding these estates and the two handed over there was a decrease of Rs. 25,557 in the net demand of fasli 1345 in the remaining 9 estates.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 43·02 lakhs, Rs. 26·71 lakhs were collected and Rs. 0·36 lakh written off. Excluding the subsequent collections and remissions and the amounts recommended to be written off after the close of the fasli the net recoverable balance on the 1st October 1936 was Rs. 14·15 lakhs or 32·9 per cent of the demand. The balance exceeded 20 per cent in the estates of Mandasa (20·8), Vizianagram (40·9), Kurupam (44·7), Bagalur (26·5) and Ramnad (21·5).

The arrear demand at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 52·63 lakhs, of which Rs. 39·83 lakhs were outstanding at the close of the fasli. The balances were large in Vizianagram, Mandasa, Kurupam, South Valluru Part I, Marungapuri and Ramnad.

The bulk of the balance in Marungapuri related to the pre-assumption period and in Vizianagram the balance included large amounts which should have been written off by the previous administration.

Financial condition

The aggregate cash balance at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 2·10 lakhs, the total cash receipts Rs. 44·92 lakhs and the total assets Rs. 47·02 lakhs. The total cash expenditure amounted to Rs. 39·61 lakhs, leaving a balance of Rs. 7·41 lakhs at the end of the fasli. Including Government Promissory notes, other securities and fixed deposits of the total value of Rs. 0·64 lakh and the estimated value of grain Rs. 1·27 lakhs, the aggregate closing balance at the credit of the estates was Rs. 9·32 lakhs at the end of the fasli. The closing balance was over Rs. 5 lakhs in Vizianagram and over Rs. 2·0 lakhs in Ramnad.

Establishment charges

The average percentage of the establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts was 15·23, as against 18·00 in the previous fasli. It exceeded 20 in Mandasa, Kurupam and Ramnad estates.

Agricultural improvements

31. Steps have been taken to maintain good stud bulls in suitable centres in the Vizianagram estate for improving the breed of the cattle of the ryots.

Maramat works

32. The total allotment for Maramat works in all the estates including trust institutions was Rs. 2·67 lakhs, the value of the work done amounting to Rs. 2·32 lakhs or 86·66 per cent of the allotment. This works out to 5·9 per cent of the total charges including trust institutions.

Debts

Debts due to the estates

33. The debts due to the several estates at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 10·32 lakhs. No fresh loans were granted. Including interests and costs accruing during the fasli (Rs. 0·04 lakh), the aggregate amount due was Rs. 10·36 lakhs. Of this Rs. 0·42 lakh was collected and Rs. 0·42 lakh written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 9·52 lakhs at the end of the fasli. There was a balance of Rs. 6·73 lakhs in South Valluru Part I, Rs. 0·41 lakh in Kurupam, Rs. 0·33 lakh in

AD-MINIS-TRATION OF THE LAND

Poravaipalayam and Rs. 1·86 lakhs in Ramnad. Almost the entire debts in South Valluru Part I was due from the Senior Zamindar under the final partition decree of the High Court. The Official Receiver administering the Senior Zamindar's property did not declare any dividend during the fasli. The debts due to Kurupam are covered by instalment bonds and decrees and in Poravipalayam the entire debts are covered by mortgage deeds which have not yet fallen due.

Debts due by the estates

The liabilities of the estates at the beginning of the fasli including Vizianagram, Ramnad and Singampatti amounted to Rs. 52·92 lakhs. A Takkavi loan of Rs. 45,000 was obtained from Government for repairs and improvements to irrigation sources in the Ramnad estate. Including debts newly contracted and brought to account (Rs. 2·36 lakhs) and the interest and costs that accrued during the fasli, the total liability amounted to Rs. 55·71 lakhs. Rs. 2·05 lakhs were repaid and Rs. 0·002 lakh written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 53·66 lakhs at the end of the fasli. Marungapuri and Kadambur had no debts. The outstanding debt exceeded Rs. 1 lakh in Mandasa (Rs. 1,14,286), Kurupam (Rs. 1,18,476) and South Valluru Part I (Rs. 1,77,951). It was over Rs. 2 lakhs in Singampatti (Rs. 2,00,524) and over Rs. 20 lakhs in Vizianagram (Rs. 22·98 lakhs) and Ramnad (Rs. 23·24 lakhs). The Court obtained a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs from the Imperial Bank of India in order to discharge some of the pressing debts in the Vizianagram estate.

Encumbered estates

The provisions of section 45 of the Court of Wards Act continued to be in force in the estates of Kurupam, South Valluru Part I, Arni and Bagalur. They were extended during the fasli to the Mandasa, Ramnad and Singampatti estates.

Education of wards

34. The wards of school-going age studied mostly in local schools and colleges. The Mandasa ward continued his studies in Form VI of the Madras Christian College High School. The Kurupam wards were admitted into the Rajkumar College, Raipur, during the fasli. The health

and conduct of all the wards were generally satisfactory.

35. The administration of all the religious and charitable institutions attached to the estates, was satisfactory and their financial condition was generally good. Of the five schools and one dispensary maintained by the Mandasa estate in the previous fasli, one (a Sanskrit School) was abolished during the fasli and the rest were maintained. The Vizianagram estate is running a First-grade Arts College, a High School, a Sanskrit College, a Music College and three hospitals (Maharaja's Hospital, Gosha Hospital and a Veterinary Hospital). The Gosha Hospital had to be closed temporarily pending the reorganisation of the staff. The other institutions worked satisfactorily. The Ramnad estate is maintaining a High School known as the Raja's High School.

Institutions attached to the estates

36. In Marungapuri the correlation of the resurvey made in 1928 with the old survey of 1895 and the preparation of D sketches and stone registers were completed. The survey of the boundary between the Kurupam and the Jeypore estates made in the last fasli in connection with the formation of the Orissa Province continued during this fasli also. In Mandasa on the application of the tenants, 70 villages were surveyed for the preparation of record of rights and settlement of rents under the Estates Land Act during the pre-assumption period. This estate has not been completely surveyed under the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923.

Field survey work

37. The forests in Arni and Vizianagram estates were worked in accordance with the rules framed under sections 26 and 32 of the Madras Forest Act and those in Kurupam and Marungapuri in accordance with the rules framed under section 26 of the Act. A scheme has been drafted for the management of the forests in Vizianagram estate and the forest establishment was being reorganized agreeably thereto at the end of the fasli.

Forests

38. In Arni estate alienated inams were resumed during the fasli. In Kurupam two inams were resumed and fully assessed and the

Inam alienations

other two cases pending at the end of last fasli were retained with the old kattubadi.

Important events

39. The eldest daughter of the Raja of Vizianagram was betrothed to the heir apparent to the Orcha State in Central India on 24th April 1936.

General

40. The general economic situation continued to affect the finances of the several estates as well as the well-being and prosperity of the ryots. The intricacies of the procedure prescribed by the Madras Estates Land Act (Amended) provided another factor which retarded the collection of rents. In spite of these disadvantages, the financial stability of the estates was maintained and the cost of administration reduced and progress made in the repayment of debts. The cash balance at the end of the fasli in respect of the nine estates that continued under management in faslis 1344 and 1345 was Rs. 16,919 more than at the beginning of the fasli.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES

(FASLI 1346—1ST JULY 1936 TO 30TH JUNE 1937)

[*Report on the settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1345; Report on the working of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, as amended by Act VIII of 1934, for fasli 1346*]

Revenue-paying classes

41. The principal revenue-paying classes are the zamindars, inamdars and ryotwari landholders, the last class paying the bulk of the land revenue.

Rent-paying classes

42. The tenants in zamindari and whole inam villages pay rent to the respective landholders. There was a general increase in the number of suits and applications filed during fasli 1346 over the figures for fasli 1345, partly due to the extension of the Act to whole inam villages and partly due to the landholders preferring the filing of suits under section 77 of the Estates Land Act to action under sections 112 to 131 of the Act, which have become elaborate and expensive as the result of the Amendment Act (VIII of 1934). There was no tendency on the part of the ryots to alienate their lands to non-cultivating classes.

CHAPTER III

PROTECTION

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY

43. *Vide* pages 140 to 143 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION

Legislation

44. During the year, the following Bills, of which one is a non-official Bill, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General and became law :—

(1) The Madras Debt Conciliation Bill (Bill No. 9 of 1934). Introduced in the Legislative Council on the 8th March 1934 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th April 1936, and became Madras Act XI of 1936.

(2) The Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 11 of 1934). Introduced in the Council on the 4th August 1934 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 14th April 1936 and became Madras Act X of 1936.

(3) The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 2 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 25th February 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th November 1936 and became Madras Act XXIV of 1936.

(4) The Madras Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 4 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 4th February 1936 ; received the assent

of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 8th April 1936 and became Madras Act XIV of 1936.

(5) The Madras Borstal Schools (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 7 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 11th March 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th October 1936 and became Madras Act XIX of 1936.

(6) The Madras City Police (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 8 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 26th March 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th October 1936 and became Madras Act XX of 1936.

(7) The Madras District Police (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 9 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 26th March 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th October 1936 and became Madras Act XXI of 1936.

(8) The Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 10 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 26th March 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th April 1936 and became Madras Act XIII of 1936.

(9) The Madras Estates Land (Second Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 11 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 26th March 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th October 1936 and became Madras Act XVIII of 1936.

(10) The Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Second Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 12 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 26th March 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 25th May 1936 and became Madras Act XV of 1936.

(11) The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 13 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 4th September 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 7th November 1936 and became Madras Act XXIII of 1936.

(12) The Madras Rivers Conservancy (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 14 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 3rd September 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th October 1936 and became Madras Act XXII of 1936.

(13) The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 15 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 3rd September 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th November 1936 and became Madras Act XXV of 1936.

(14) The Madras District Municipalities (Second Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 16 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 4th September 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 10th October 1936 and became Madras Act XVII of 1936.

(15) The Madras Probation of Offenders Bill (Bill No. 17 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 4th September 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 28th January 1937 and became Madras Act III of 1937.

(16) The Madras Children (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 18 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 3rd September 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 28th January 1937 and became Madras Act I of 1937.

(17) The Madras Famine Relief Fund Bill (Bill No. 19 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 3rd September 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 2nd October 1936 and became Madras Act XVI of 1936.

(18) The Madras Village Courts (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 20 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 4th September 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 28th January 1937 and became Madras Act II of 1937.

(19) The Madras General Clauses (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 28 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 30th November 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 1st February 1937 and became Madras Act IV of 1937.

(20) The Madras State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 29 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 1st December 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 9th February 1937 and became Madras Act VII of 1937.

(21) The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 30 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 1st December 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th December 1936 and became Madras Act XXVI of 1936.

(22) The Madras Repealing Bill (Bill No. 31 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 30th November 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 9th February 1937 and became Madras Act VI of 1937.

(23) The Usurious Loans (Madras Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 32 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 30th November 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th February 1937 and became Madras Act VIII of 1937.

(24) The Madras Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill (Bill No. 33 of 1936). Introduced in the Council on the 1st December 1936 ; received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 6th February 1937 and became Madras Act V of 1937.

Changes in Council

45. During the year there were six by-elections to the Legislative Council.

POLICE (1936)

[*Report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1936*; *Statistical Abstract for British India—Police*; *Unless otherwise stated figures relating to areas transferred to Orissa have been excluded*]

General

46. The year 1936 was a peaceful one with new and very encouraging records of achievement in the detection and prevention of crime. Particular attention was paid to establishing control over the rowdy elements of the population especially in towns in view of the interests of public peace during the elections which have since passed off peacefully. There was on the whole a decrease in crime.

Strength

47. Exclusive of the Malabar Special Police, the sanctioned strength of the permanent Force on the last day of the year was 26,875 or 1,473 less than in the preceding year, the decrease being mainly due to reduction of posts consequent on the formation of Orissa Province on 1st April 1936, the reorganization of the Armed Reserve and the Presidency General Reserve.

Recruitment

48. There was no difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits. The Central Recruits' School, Vizianagram, remained closed.

Casualties

49. The total number of casualties was 1,111 against 1,203 in the previous year. There was an increase under "pensions" but decrease under other heads such as "deaths," "resignation," and "dismissals."

Health

50. The health of the Force was on the whole satisfactory, the percentage of admissions into hospitals decreasing from 114·4 in 1935 to 108·9 in the year under report.

Education

51. The number of illiterate Head-constables (4) remained unchanged. Among the constables the number of illiterates decreased to 665 from 836 in 1935.

Training schools

52. Two probationary Assistant District Superintendents of Police and one Deputy Superintendent of Police were under training at the beginning of the year in the Provincial Police Training School at Vellore. Of these one

Assistant Superintendent of Police was posted to a district for practical training. Two more probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police joined during the year, one in January and the other in November. Fifty-two probationary Sub-Inspectors of Police who were on the rolls at the beginning of the year completed their training and were posted to the districts for practical training. Two Sub-Inspectors of Coorg and one Inspector of Cochin State were also passed out of the school during the year. Two training courses were held for 6 soldiers and 5 probationary Sergeants. The following table gives details of the recruits trained in the Central Recruits' Schools :—

Name of school.	Number of recruits under training in the year.			Number of recruits passed out to districts, casualties, etc.			
	Number in the school at the beginning of the year.	Number of admissions during the year.	Total.	Number sent out to districts or elsewhere.	Casualties.	Number in the school at the end of the year.	Total.
Central Recruits' School, Vellore ...	201	289	490	312	20	158	490
Central Recruits' School, Anantapur	190	336	526	352	54	120	526
Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore	230	403	633	328	43	262	633

Discipline

Punishments

53. There was a decrease in the percentage of departmental punishments from 3·6 in 1935 to 3·3 and a decrease in the number of black-marks awarded. The number of dismissals in recent years has been gradually declining, the figures being 104 in 1934, 91 in 1935 and 77 in the year under report. The total number of appeals received by the Inspector-General of Police and the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police was 501 as against 478 in 1935 and in 161 cases the punishments were cancelled or modified. Forty-four Subordinate officers were punished by Criminal Courts as against 55 in 1935—19 for offences committed in their official capacity and 25 in their private capacity, the corresponding figures in the previous year being 19 and 36, respectively. Only

one was convicted under the Police Act and seven for negligently allowing prisoners to escape.

Titles and rewards

The Order of the British Empire (Member) was conferred on a Deputy Superintendent of Police. The title of "Rao Bahadur" was conferred on an officiating District Superintendent of Police and "Rao Sahib" on two others. Fifteen officers and men earned the Indian Police Medal. There was a considerable increase both in the number of private individuals receiving rewards and the total amount awarded, showing the increasing co-operation received from the public. The practice of awarding good-service entries to police officers and men was continued and so also was the issue of letters of appreciation or parchment certificates to private individuals.

Accommodation

54. At the end of the year, 130 Government quarters existed for Sergeants-Major, Charge-Sergeants and Sergeants ; 478 for Sub-Inspectors, 1,956 for Head-constables and 14,498 for constables the percentage proportions to the sanctioned strength being 68·1, 34·0, 66·0 and 66·1 respectively.

Armed reserves

55. The District Armed Reserves and all detachments of Presidency General Reserves were reorganized from 1st January 1936 on a section, platoon and company basis, resulting in an improvement in the working efficiency of these armed forces. Emergency strengths were maintained up to the prescribed figure. In order to support the Customs authorities to stamp out smuggling on the Karikal-Pondicherry frontiers "the East Coast Special Police Force" was recruited in December 1936.

Malabar Special Police

56. The strength of commissioned officers in the Malabar Special Police remained unchanged (28), that of non-commissioned officers was increased by 5, from 731 in 1935 to 736 due to the employment of 3 naiks and 2 constables as drivers and cleaners of the three new lorries purchased. No difficulty was felt in obtaining recruits. Two officers and 5 non-commissioned officers attended the instructional courses at one or other of the Army Schools and all of them qualified with merit.

Village police

57. In recent years the extent of co-operation between the village officers and the Police in the prevention and detection of crime has been increasing. There were 17,322 Village Vigilance Committees and the magnitude and volume of effective public service rendered by them cannot be exaggerated. The organization is being extended as circumstances permit. Village Headmen are ex-officio members of the Committees.

Crime

58. There was a decrease both in total cognizable and grave crime.

Cognizable crime

Excluding offences under special and local laws and the nuisance sections of the Indian Penal Code, the number of true cognizable crime decreased from 42,791 in 1935 to 39,879 in the year under report, including figures for the first three months in the year for the areas transferred to Orissa. The decrease as compared with 1935 was 1,674 cases or 4·3 per cent, if the figures relating to the areas transferred to Orissa are excluded. Prosecution of nuisance cases decreased from 206,172 to 181,143 or by 12·1 per cent. The number of cases under special and local laws was 28,721, a drop of 13,208 as compared with the figures for the previous year or a drop of 31·5 per cent. The fall was more than accounted for by the figures in the City of Madras where the policy of prevention rather than prosecution was being tried. The effect of this orientation of policy is being watched.

Offences against person and property

Including the figures for the first three months of the year for the areas transferred to Orissa, the total number of serious offences under this category was 1,138 or 6·9 per cent less than in the previous year.

Grave crime

There was a decrease in grave crime by 1,665 cases or 6·6 per cent on the figures for 1935. The largest decrease was under dacoity (23·6 per cent), followed by house-breaking (11·4 per cent), robbery (11 per cent) and murder (3·2 per cent). The decrease is attributed to a new record of success in the preventive action taken by the police, the active assistance of the Village Vigilance Committees and the increased and voluntary co-operation by the general public. In the Ramnad, Tinnevelly,

Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts crime was decisively brought under check.

Twenty-nine cases of counterfeiting were reported as against 53 in the previous year and 7 cases of note forgery against 10 in 1935. During the course of investigation into the counterfeiting of currency notes a gang engaged in counterfeiting ten-rupee currency notes was tracked down and all its members arrested in a body on the Nidadavolu railway platform in the West Gōdāvāri district. Counterfeiting coins and currency notes

The year was free from any kind of political or revolutionary trouble. District board elections gave cause for some anxiety but nothing seriously untoward occurred. Fire-arms to quell disturbances was resorted to only on three occasions. As in 1935 the Sri Ramanavami and Muharram festivals synchronized. Adequate action by the police averted breaches of the peace and order was maintained. There was a pitched battle between the Muhammadans of the Pattu village and the Adi-Dravidas of Mangadu village in the Chingleput district due to communal ill-feeling. The police were on the scene quickly and order was restored without serious incident. Political, social and communal movements

There were 16 bomb cases reported, four more than in 1935. The bombs were of the usual crude but dangerous type. Eleven cases of killing were treated as justifiable homicide. Miscellaneous

The percentage of detection of cognizable crime has been improving from year to year since 1927, the percentage in 1936 being 45·4 as against 45·0 in 1935, and 41·0 in 1934. The detection of grave crime was 45·8 per cent. Detection of murders fell by 3 per cent and of dacoity increased by 4·1 per cent. Police investigation was refused under Section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code in 1,948 cases or 4·8 per cent as against 5·4 in 1935 and 7·0 per cent in 1934. The number of cases decided by courts was 17,896 as against 18,330 in the previous year. Of these 13,529 cases or 75·6 per cent ended in convictions as against 77·1 per cent in 1935. Detection and prevention of crime

The police referred 4,069 cases, of which 3,508 was struck off as false by the Magistrates. False cases

Prosecutions for preferring false complaints were launched in 154 cases ; 68 persons as against 75 in 1935 were convicted for lodging false complaints.

Escapes

Sixty-five persons escaped from police custody or sub-jails, a decrease of 15 over the figures for 1935. Fifty of these escaped prisoners were recaptured. Twelve police officers were prosecuted for negligence in allowing prisoners to escape, 10 of them were convicted and 38 were punished departmentally for negligence in guarding prisoners.

Motor Vehicles Act

59. The number of motor vehicles in use in the districts at the end of 1935 was 18,083. Taking into account fresh registrations during the year, cancellation of old ones and the number transferred to the new Orissa Province, there were 19,434 mufassal vehicles in use at the end of the year. 4,364 buses were plying for hire at the close of the year as against 3,919 in the preceding year. The following are the figures of motor accidents for the last three years :—

	1934.	1935.	1936.
Number of accidents to motor vehicles reported or ascertained.	850	813	1,055
Number of deaths in motor accidents	169	207	238

Most of the accidents occurred not in towns, but on the open roads where police regulation does not exist and cannot be provided and are attributable to the inherent dangers in modern high-speed motor vehicles on bad and unsafe roads.

Criminal Investigation Department

60. The Central Intelligence Bureau working in close unison with district bureaux put in another year of good progress.

Finger-print bureau

During the year 18,599 finger-print slips were received for record. Deducting eliminations, 268,107 slips were on record on the last day of the year. Of the 22,644 finger-print slips received for search 5,309 were traced.

Shorthand bureau

The reporters of the shorthand bureau attended 156 conferences and 1,527 political and labour meetings, an improvement over last year's figures of 141 and 1,410 respectively.

Madras City Police

61. Excluding gazetted officers, the sanctioned strength of the permanent force in the city remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 2,207. Eighty-six recruits were enlisted during the year. The class of recruits available in the city was poor and 34 were enlisted from the Coimbatore district. There was a decrease in casualties and the infliction of departmental punishments. Awards aggregating to Rs. 1,424 to private individuals and Rs. 7,298 to officers and men were sanctioned. The Indian Police Medal was conferred on one gazetted officer and one Police Inspector.

Health and accommodation

The general health of the force was satisfactory. There was a welcome reduction in the number of patients treated in the city hospitals. There was no change in the accommodation available for the force.

Crime

There was a slight decrease in the total number of cases of true cognizable crime; grave crime increased from 2,145 to 2,191 or by 2·1 per cent mainly due to the influx of outsiders into the city in vain search of employment. Detection of crime showed an improvement, comparative figures for 1936 and 1935 being 39 per cent and 37·4 per cent respectively. The number of nuisance cases decreased from 77,566 in 1935 to 43,712 during the year and the number of cases under special and local laws from 25,998 to 10,506 due to causes already referred to*. There was an increase of 31 cases under burglary. Ten cases of murder were reported two of which ended in conviction and 4 were pending trial at the end of the year. Ninety-three per cent of the cases brought to trial ended in conviction.

Traffic control

The number of street accidents caused by motor vehicles have dropped from 329 in 1935 to 303 in 1936, fatal accidents accounting for 22. Mount Road proved to be the most dangerous thoroughfare in the City contributing 46 accidents, 3 of which proved fatal.

An improvement in the general control of all kinds of traffic was noticeable during the year.

Cinematograph Act

Nineteen licences for Cinema theatres were issued during the year including 3 for travelling

* Please see page 32, sub-paragraph "cognizable crime."

cinemas. All theatres were inspected and the rules under the Act strictly enforced.

Railway Police

62. There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Government Railway Police of the Madras district, the railway line within the Orissa district still remaining under its control. The number of thefts in running passenger trains from passengers declined from 92 to 81. Crime as a whole declined considerably from 445 in 1935 to 338 in the year under report. Seven attempts to derail trains were registered, 4 less than in 1935. There were two collisions in the year, one in each of the Railway districts of Madras and Trichinopoly. The number of persons accidentally run over by trains and killed increased from 366 in 1935 to 418 in the year under report, 127 of which were cases of suicide.

Port Police

63. The Harbour police establishments at Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Mangalore and Cochin functioned satisfactorily. A motor launch was supplied to the staff at Cochin.

Cost

64. The total cost of the department for the year, excluding final accounts for March 1937, was Rs. 1,56,51,096 as against Rs. 1,62,70,558 for the previous financial year. The decrease was mainly due to the transfer of certain areas to the Orissa Province.

KALLAR RECLAMATION

[Administration Report for the Reclamation of Kallars for the year 1936]

General

65. Kallar Reclamation work was done in the Madura and Ramnad districts. The reclamation work in Ramnad was confined to Education. There were two Kallar schools in this district under the direct control of the District Superintendent of Police, Ramnad, and their total strength on 31st December 1936 was 128.

In the Madura district there were 258 schools on 31st December 1936 with a strength of 12,424, of whom 3,114 were girls as against 12,772 (2,973

girls) in 1935. The decrease was due to the introduction of the age limit of 6 for admission. The total number of teachers employed was 393. Scouting was popular, there being 101 cub packs, 24 scout troops, 1 Rover crew, 2 blue bird flocks and 3 girl guide companies with 2,264 members. Scouting

There were 255 Kallar Co-operative Societies. Collection work was fairly satisfactory and there was an improvement in the recovery of overdue loans. Co-operative Societies

During the year an extent of 240·27 acres of land was assigned for cultivation and house-sites. Loans amounting to Rs. 1,810 under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 565 under the Agriculturists Loans Act were advanced. Miscellaneous

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE (1936)

[*Statistics of Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1936; Statistical Abstract for British India—Criminal Justice*]

66. On 1st April 1936, 2 Sessions Courts, 1 Agency Additional Sessions Judge's Court, 1 District Magistrate's Court, 4 Subdivisional Magistrates' Courts, 1 Special Assistant Agent's Court, 26 Subordinate Magistrates' Courts, 3 Bench Courts and 1 Honorary Magistrate's Court were transferred to the newly constituted Orissa Province. Statistics for these courts have not been included in this report. **General**

67. On the 31st December 1936, the following were the Criminal Courts in the Presidency :— **Courts**

The High Court, 27 Sessions Courts including 2 for Agency Tracts, 2 Additional Sessions Judges' Courts including the Court of Madura established from 30th November 1936, 21 Assistant Sessions Judges' Courts, 24 District Magistrates' Courts, 5 Additional District Magistrates' Courts, 4 Presidency Magistrates' Courts, 94 Subdivisional Magistrates' Courts, 17 Courts of Assistant and Deputy Magistrates without divisional charges, 426 Subordinate Magistrates' Courts including

Tahsildar-Magistrates' Courts, 215 Bench Courts, consisting of 1,815 Honorary Magistrates, 873 Village Magistrates' Courts, and 3,599 Panchayat Courts.

Original cases

68. The total number of cases instituted was 473,443 against 490,245 in the previous year. There was a decrease of 35,068 cases in the Madras City alone due to the adoption of the policy of prevention rather than prosecution. In the mufassal, there was a fall in eight districts while there was an increase in the remaining districts. The increase was most marked in the Vizagapatam, Tinnevelly, Madura and East Gōdāvari districts.

Village Magistrates' courts

The number of cases for disposal in the Village Magistrates' Courts was 2,472 ; of these 2,205 were disposed of ; 369 persons were convicted and this works out to a percentage of 9·46 of those involved in the cases disposed of as against 14·4 in 1935.

Village Panchayat courts

The number of cases for disposal in the Village Panchayat Courts was 47,546 ; of these, 40,338 cases concerning 68,004 persons were disposed of ; 17,897 persons were convicted or 26·32 per cent as against 25·72 in 1935.

Bench courts

In the mufassal, the Bench Courts disposed of 187,858 cases involving 207,061 persons, thus affording substantial relief to the Stipendiary Magistrates. Their outturn was satisfactory on the whole.

Regular Magistrates' courts

The total number of cases instituted in the Regular Magistrates' Courts in the mufassal was 354,951 (337,080 in 1935). The number pending trial at the end of the year was 7,295 (7,243 at the end of 1935).

Presidency Magistrates' courts

For the reason explained above the number of cases instituted in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts fell from 110,666 to 75,598. At the end of the year 373 cases (as against 661 in the previous year) were pending.

Sessions courts

The total number of cases for trial in the Sessions Courts in the mufassal courts was 1,998 as against 2,105 in 1935. Of these 1,772 were disposed of, leaving 226 pending at the end

of the year as against 242 in the previous year. Two thousand two hundred and thirty-seven persons were acquitted or discharged and 1,656 were convicted out of a total number of 4,748 under trial. Cases of 24 were referred to the High Court under section 307 and those of 215 under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.

The High Court Criminal Sessions

The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 30 (including last year's arrears of 5); 26 were disposed of leaving 4 pending at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions was 58·06.

Appeals

69. The total number of appeals was 6,919 as against 7,723 in 1935 and the average of 7,188 for the quinquennium ending 1934.

Magistrates' courts

Eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-five persons preferred appeals to First-Class Magistrates, the appeals of 502 being pending at the end of the year. 36·50 per cent of the appeals were entirely successful as against 36·39 per cent in 1935.

Sessions courts

Two thousand nine hundred and fifty-one persons appealed against their convictions to the Sessions Courts; the appeals of 232 were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of successful appeals was 30·72 as against 27 in the preceding year.

The High Court

Nine hundred and eleven persons preferred appeals to the High Court. The appeals of 415 were rejected *in limine*. In the case of 259 persons the findings of the lower courts were upheld. The appeals of 165 persons were entirely successful. And in one case the sentence was enhanced. The percentage of entirely successful appellants to the total number was 15·83 as against 11 38 in 1935. Appeals of 259 persons were pending trial at the end of the year.

Government preferred appeals against acquittals against 113 persons, 45 of whom were concerned in the "Virasingampatti Rioting and Murder Case." Appeals against acquittals of 3 persons were rejected *in limine*; upheld in the case of 60 persons; order of acquittal set aside and conviction recorded in the case of 31 persons. Fresh

trial or further enquiry was ordered in the case of 19 persons, and cases against 45 persons were pending at the end of the year.

Revision and references

District Magistrates' courts

70. The number of petitions for revision presented before District Magistrates' Courts during the year was 677 (698 in 1935) and 9 (7 in 1935) cases were taken up *suo motu* or on reports from the Subdivisional Magistrates.

Sessions courts

The number of petitions filed in Sessions Courts was 592 (691 in 1935) and 16 (17 in 1935) cases were taken up *suo motu.*

The High Court

Two hundred and thirty-one revision petitions were pending disposal in the High Court at the end of 1935. Nine hundred and twenty revision petitions were filed during the year, 951 were disposed of and 200 petitions were pending disposal at the end of the year under report. References under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code in the case of 219 persons sentenced to death in the mufassal courts were disposed of by the High Court ; convictions and sentences were confirmed in the case of 138 persons ; the sentence was commuted to transportation for life in the case of 33, and rigorous imprisonment for a term of years in the case of 5 while 39 persons were acquitted.

Trial by jurors and with the aid of assessors

71. Of the 1,082 persons tried by jury in the mufassal, the verdict was accepted in the case of 1,058 persons. There were 11 cases referred under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code involving 37 persons. In the case of 20 persons the verdict was set aside. In one case a retrial was ordered and the verdict was confirmed in the case of 16 persons. The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors was 2,720 (3,120 in 1935). The Judges agreed with all the assessors in the case of 1,232 accused, differed from one or more of them in the case of 942 accused and differed from all of them in the case of 546.

Punishments

72. The total number of sentences passed during the year under review was 411,410, of which 18,266 (18,173 in 1935) related to Village and Panchayat Courts. The sentences passed by the other Courts were 139 death, 192 transportation

for life, 1 penal servitude, 24,522 rigorous imprisonment, 1,986 simple imprisonment, 117 forfeiture of property, 376,099 fine and 88 whipping. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 13,46,369 of which a sum of Rs. 32,177 was paid to complainants as compensation under section 545, Code of Criminal Procedure. The number of persons bound over to keep the peace was 1,559 ; of these, 752 were not given any substantive punishment. There was a decrease from 1,612 to 1,504 in the number of persons ordered to give security for good behaviour. During the year, as many as 5,646 (*4,785, 4,714, 3,840, 3,315) persons were sentenced to imprisonment for periods of 15 days and less. The number of persons released on probation of good conduct under section 562, Code of Criminal Procedure, was 2,179. Proceedings were taken against 125 offenders under section 563, Code of Criminal Procedure, for failure to observe the conditions of their recognizances and 101 of them were convicted.

Juveniles

73. The number of juveniles convicted rose from 3,108 to 3,439—3,168 boys and 271 girls. Of these 286 were discharged after admonition, while 259 were delivered over to their parents or guardians.

Miscellaneous

74. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code reported during the year was 87,170 (87,943 in 1935). The noticeable variations were (1) increase in offences against Public Tranquillity and Contempt of Lawful Authority of Public Servants and (2) decrease in the offences affecting the human body and the offences against property. 75,278 cases under the Indian Penal Code were brought for trial and the percentage of convictions was 53·67 as against 53·34 in 1936. 7,925 cases were rejected under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. Compensation was awarded to 376 persons for frivolous or vexatious accusations.

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* Figures relate to 1935, 1934, 1933 and 1932.

PRISONS (1936)

[*Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1936; Statistical Abstract for British India—Prisons*]

General

75. There was a fall in the total number of prisoners as well as in the daily average number of prisoners confined in the jails chiefly due to the transfer of District Jail, Berhampur, and certain sub-jails to the newly constituted Orissa Province with effect from 1st April 1936. The number of persons sentenced to short terms of imprisonment showed a considerable increase from 14,945 in 1935 to 17,886 in the year under report. It is expected that the newly passed Madras Probation of Offenders Act and the specific instructions issued by the Government will have the desired effect of reducing the number of short terms of imprisonment, which from all points of view are undesirable. There was a welcome drop in the average period of detention of under-trials both in the case of Sessions and in Magistrates' Courts. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of youthful offenders.

Accommodation

76. The number of Central Jails (9), Special Jails (3), and Borstal Schools (2) remained the same as last year. Consequent on the transfer of District Jail, Berhampur, the number of District Jails fell from 3 to 2. As a result of the opening of new sub-jails and the transfer of certain others to Orissa, the number of sub-jails at the end of the year under report fell from 301 to 286. There was overcrowding in most of the jails and proposals for increasing the accommodation are under consideration.

Prisoners of all classes

77. The total number of prisoners at the end of 1935 was 17,203. Excluding areas transferred to Orissa on 1st April 1936, it was 16,364. At the end of the year under report it fell to 15,743. The daily average fell to 15,967 from 16,375 in 1935.

Convicts

The number of convicts in confinement at the beginning of the year was 12,624 males and 289 females; 34,923 males and 2,251 females were received by direct committal as compared with

34,327 males and 1,970 females in the previous year; 2,508 were released on appeal, 27,884 on expiry of sentence, 6,437 under remission rules, the comparative figures for the previous year being 2,592, 26,216 and 6,134 respectively. 278 convicts were released by order of Government as against 292 in the previous year. 100 Volunteer convicts were transferred to the Andamans, 40 to the Madras Mental Hospital, 6 escaped, 140 were executed and 117 died. At the end of the year 12,693 convicts remained in custody, as against 13,551 at the end of 1935.

Under-trial prisoners

There were 2,737 prisoners of this class at the beginning excluding figures relating to tracts subsequently transferred to Orissa. During the year 46,876 were received. Cases of 30,522 were disposed of, the total at the end of the year being 2,506 as against 2,929 at the end of 1935, including figures relating to portions subsequently transferred to Orissa.

Of the 30,522 prisoners, 11,545 or 37·83 per cent were convicted and sentenced and 18,951 or 62·09 per cent acquitted and released—corresponding figures for 1935 being 12,421 or 38·23 per cent convictions and 20,024 or 61·63 per cent acquittals. There were 9 escapes and 17 deaths, 13 of which occurred in sub-jails. The average period of detention before Sessions fell from 42·45 to 38·40 and before Magistrates from 17·86 to 17·42.

Civil prisoners

The year opened with 714 civil prisoners of whom ten were State prisoners. During the year 4,665 were admitted and 4,790 released, one escaped and 5 died and 42 transferred leaving 544 at the end of the year. The daily averages for 1935 and the year under report were 582·96 and 543·90 respectively.

State prisoners

Of the 10 State prisoners 2 were released and 2 transferred during the year, leaving 6 at the end of the year.

Star class prisoners

There were 495 Star class convicts at the beginning of the year. Nine hundred and seventy were classified as such during the year, and 1,049 were discharged, leaving 416 at the end of the year.

Special classification

One "A" and 60 "B" class prisoners were in custody at the beginning of the year. Figures for the end of the year being "A" class nil and "B" class 58 prisoners.

Habituals

The number of habitual convicts at the beginning of the year was 3,120. During the year 3,823 were admitted. They formed 13·83 per cent of the convict population (50,212). Their conduct was on the whole satisfactory.

Youthful offenders

The number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 fell from 15 to 6.

Mental defectives

The mental defectives and recovered criminal lunatics were confined in the District Jail, Cuddalore. There were 53 prisoners of this class at the beginning of the year. Thirty-six were admitted during the year. Eight were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 5 to other jails, 16 released in the ordinary course and one died, leaving 59 at the close of the year.

Lepers

In the Leper Annexé at Salem, there were 92 prisoners at the beginning of the year. Owing to lack of accommodation, the Leper Annexé at Trichinopoly was reopened during the year. One hundred were admitted, 54 by transfer from jails, 46 by direct committal making a total of 192. Of this number 78 were disposed of leaving 114 at the end of the year.

Religion of convicts

Of the 37,174 convicts admitted during the year, 87·08 per cent were Hindus (including Sikhs), 8·81 Muhammadans, 3·46 Christians, 0·02 Buddhists and Jains, and 0·63 all other classes as compared with 88·30, 8·46, 3·18, 0·01 and 0·05 respectively in the preceding year.

Escapes

78. Ten prisoners escaped during the year as against 11 in 1935, two from intramural and 8 from extramural custody. Two escaped from the Central Jails, 2 from District Jails, 4 from Borstal Schools and 2 from Sub-jails. Of those that escaped, 6 were recaptured.

Offences and punishments

79. The number of jail offences was 1,246 as against 1,449 in the preceding year. The ratio of punishments to average strength declined from 11·44 to 9·83 per cent. Of these offences, 11 were dealt with by Criminal Courts.

Six corporal punishments were awarded as against 7 in 1935—4 for assault of officials and fellow prisoners, one for refusing to work and the other for attempting to commit suicide. Corporal punishments

80. The system of education continued unchanged. There were 92 lecturers during the year and they delivered 1,331 lectures which compares favourably with 1,049 lectures in the preceding year. **Education**

81. The Society helped 1,067 prisoners out of a total of 34,599 released during the year and 1,043 probation officers were appointed for them, the number helped in the previous year being 902. The motor-workshop attached to the Galleti Home, Tinnevelly, was opened during the year and was regularly functioning. On the whole there has been an extended activity in the year under report. **Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society**

82. The number of convicts released under the remission rules increased from 6,134 to 6,437. Extra remission for continuous good conduct for one year was granted to 2,913 convicts, an improvement over the figure of 2,739 in 1935. **Remission**

83. Fourteen meetings of the Advisory Boards were held during the year. Of the 472 cases placed before the Board, 220 were recommended to Government for release. The Government sanctioned the release of 163, rejected the cases of 9 and 48 were pending orders at the end of the year. This scheme of conditional release of convicts has continued to work with success, improving the conduct of long term prisoners. **Advisory Boards**

84. There was a slight increase in the daily average number of sick from 235 in the preceding year to 250 in 1936. The number of deaths fell from 178 to 150. The ratio of sick per mille rose from 14·33 to 15·63 but there was a fall in mortality from 10·87 per mille in 1935 to 9·39 in the year. There was no case of cholera during the year. Dysentery prevailed in Rajahmundry, Coimbatore, Bellary and Cuddalore. There was an increase in the number of admissions due to malarial fevers. During the year the X-ray **Vital statistics and sanitation**

apparatus was installed in the Wellesley Sanatorium facilitating diagnosis and treatment of tuberculous diseases according to modern practice. There was an increase of admissions due to enteric fever from 16 to 26. Syphilis accounted for 21 admissions, 3 less than in the previous year. Continued attention was paid to the improvement of water-supply and sanitation in jails and to medical treatment of prisoners.

Jail visitors

85. The total number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors during the year was 798 as against 824 in the preceding year, the difference being mainly due to the exclusion of the figures relating to the District Jail, Berhampur.

Finance

86. The total expenditure of the Department during the year under review amounted to Rs. 23,06,182-7-5. The expenditure relating to jails and sub-jails during the year amounted to Rs. 21,28,185-9-11 excluding expenditure relating to the areas transferred to the Orissa Province, as against Rs. 21,45,515-9-8 in the preceding year, which includes figures relating to those areas. The difference of Rs. 17,329-15-9 is chiefly due to the exclusion of figures relating to the new Orissa Province for the whole year. As usual the outlay on jail buildings by the Public Works Department has been excluded from the above figures. The dietary charges fell slightly from Rs. 6,11,688 to Rs. 6,07,707 while hospital charges increased from Rs. 42,284 to Rs. 51,645. There has been a fall in the total value of articles manufactured in jails from Rs. 9,52,751-8-4 to Rs. 9,28,417-9-7, chiefly due to the decrease in the value of supply to Medical, Forest and Stationery departments.

Borstal schools

87. The year opened with 730 inmates in the Borstal Schools of Tanjore and Palamcottah. Two hundred and ninety-six were received by direct committal. Two hundred and twenty-five were released on expiry of the detention period. The number remaining over at the end of the year was 835, the net result of transfers from certified schools, release by order of Government, etc.

CIVIL JUSTICE (1936)

[*Statistics of Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1936; Statistical Abstract for British India—Civil Justice; The statistics for 1936 given in this report do not include figures for the first three months for the Courts transferred to Orissa*]

Courts

88. On 1st April 1936, 2 District Courts, 6 Subordinate Judges' Courts, 15 District Munsifs' Courts, 14 Revenue Courts were transferred to the Orissa Province. The Civil Courts that worked during the year besides the above were, the High Court, the Court of Small Causes, Madras, the Madras City Civil Court, 27 District Courts (including 2 for Agency Tracts), 42 Subordinate Judges' Courts (including 6 for Agency tracts and 1 Revenue Divisional Officer), 1 Special Small Cause Court, Trichinopoly, 151 District Munsifs' Courts (including 12 for Agency tracts and 4 Revenue Officers exercising the powers of District Munsifs) and 76 Revenue Courts (including 5 for Agency Tracts). In addition 2 temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts worked throughout the year. Under the amended Civil Courts Act, 3 Additional District and Sessions Judges, 14 Additional Subordinate Judges and 22 Additional District Munsifs were attached to permanent Courts, in some instances throughout the year and in some only for a portion of the year.

Litigation

89. The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts was 532,457 as against 561,144 in 1935—one suit for every 83 persons of the population of the Province, 34 in the Presidency town and 85 in the mufassal, as in the previous year. Excluding the Agency tracts, Malabar (North and South together) contributed the largest number of suits, and Bellary, the smallest number as usual. There has been a steady fall in all the Courts other than the Revenue Courts since 1932. The following table gives comparative figures of suits instituted and their nature :—

	1935.	1936.
Suits for money and movable property.	491,769	461,773
Suits for immovable property (other than mortgage suits)	15,575	15,167
Suits on mortgages	22,133	21,326
Suits for specific relief	3,518	3,491
Suits in revenue courts	25,756	28,735

Value of suits

The total value of suits was Rs. 8,05,15,934 as against Rs. 8,79,30,912 in 1935. There has been a steady fall in the value of suits since 1932.

Original jurisdiction

90. The number of suits instituted and disposed of in the several kinds of courts during the year were as follows :—

Courts.	Number instituted.		Number disposed of.		Number pending at the close of the year.	
	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.
1. Village Munsifs' courts ...	81,830	83,021	81,810	83,294	8,798	8,946
2. Village Panchayat courts ...	193,957	204,426	197,266	205,276	40,922	45,683
3. Revenue courts (other than those in the Agency tracts)	28,735	25,756	28,605	30,343	6,656	6,886
4. Agency courts	661	1,794	695	1,832	324	642
5. District Munsifs' courts (excluding those in Agency tracts)—						
(a) Original suits ...	72,878	77,881	79,736	81,558	41,984	46,782
(b) Small cause suits ...	115,083	126,966	115,623	127,057	20,878	21,978
6. Special Small Cause Court (Trichinopoly)	4,321	4,960	4,202	5,195	649	509
7. Subordinate Judges' courts—						
(a) Original suits	2,652	2,741	3,112	3,379	3,245	3,432
(b) Small cause suits ...	12,860	13,952	13,951	14,445	3,572	4,631
8. District courts (excluding those in the Agency tracts)	412	409	332	429	491	546
9. The Madras City Civil Court.	1,060	1,164	1,081	1,123	739	725
10. The Presidency Small Causes Court	17,663	17,703	17,882	17,650	2,315	2,365
11. The High Court Original Side	345	371	410	462	663	721

Insolvency petitions

91. The number of applications under Section 7 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 in the mufassal courts was 4,423 as against 4,932 in 1935. The number of insolvency petitions filed in the High Court was 590 as against 635 in 1935.

Appellate courts

Agency tracts

92. Thirty-two regular appeals were instituted during the year in the Agency courts. Thirty-five were disposed of leaving 4 pending at the end of the year as against 7 at the beginning.

District and Subordinate Judges' courts

Excluding Agency tracts 10,260 appeals were instituted during the year in District and Subordinate Judges' courts as against 10,620 in 1935. Of these 8,053 were regular and 2,207 miscellaneous appeals. District Judges disposed of 3,804 appeals, leaving 5,074 pending at the end of the year and Subordinate Judges disposed of 3,880, leaving 3,135 pending at the close of the year. Excluding such cases as were dismissed for default, the average duration of appeals in the District and

Subordinate Judges' Courts was 382 and 251 days respectively as against 284 and 235 in the preceding year.

The number of appeals preferred to the High Court and disposed of by it are given below :— The High Court

Kind of appeals.	Number preferred during		Number disposed of during		Number pending at the end of	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
From original decrees of mufassal courts	451	345	490	358	2,027	2,014
From orders of mufassal courts	499	506	853	480	854	880
From decrees passed on the Original Side of the High Court	36	81	52	46	36	71
From decrees of the City Civil Court	86	55	100	54	112	113
Letters Patent appeals (other than Original Side)	116	117	89	71	122	168
Against appellate decrees (of mufassal courts)	961	1,247	1,642	1,616	3,890	3,521
Against appellate orders (of mufassal courts)	193	172	363	239	427	360

At the beginning of the year, 30 applications for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council were pending before the High Court and 34 were received during the year. Of these applications, 22 were dismissed ; leave to appeal was granted in 11 and the remaining 31 were pending at the end of the year. At the commencement of the year, there were 25 appeals pending before the Privy Council and 11 were transmitted from the High Court during the year. Of these, 16 were disposed of—10 dismissed, 4 allowed, 1 modified and 1 withdrawn. The number of appeals pending at the end of the year was 20. Appeals to the Privy Council

93. The number of revision petitions filed in the High Court was 1,579 of which 564 (675 in 1935) were against decisions in small cause suits. The number of petitions disposed of was 2,260 and the arrears fell from 2,455 to 1,774. Of the petitions disposed of, 75 per cent were dismissed as against 78·35 per cent in 1935. The number of cases referred to the High Court during the year was 5—one by the Board of Revenue and four by the lower courts. The number of cases disposed of was 10—6 under the Indian Divorce Act and 4 under the Indian Stamp Act. At the close of the year, 10 references were pending. **Reference and revision**

Execution applications Mufassal courts

94. The total number of applications for execution received in all the courts in the mufassal, except village and panchayat courts, was 359,320. The number of applications disposed of was 363,023 inclusive of applications transferred within the province and 77,006 were left pending at the end of the year. Full satisfaction was obtained in 11·45 per cent of the applications disposed of. Satisfaction in part was obtained in 12·69 per cent of the applications and the number of wholly infructuous applications was 273,053 (279,776 in 1935). The amount realised in execution was Rs. 2,03,62,544 as against Rs. 2,15,04,365 in 1935. The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned in execution was 4,006 (4,296 in 1935).

City courts

The number of applications received in the Madras City Civil Court, the Court of Small Causes, Madras, and the High Court was 19,722. During the year 19,601 applications were disposed of leaving 1,215 pending at the end of the year. Full satisfaction was obtained in 12·28 per cent and in part in 12·42 per cent. The number of wholly infructuous applications was 14,757 (13,706 in 1935). The amount realized in execution was Rs. 8,66,785 (Rs. 7,94,024 in 1935) and the number of judgment-debtors imprisoned was 325 (304 in 1935).

Legal practitioners

95. At the end of the year, there were on the rolls of the High Court, 3,526 advocates and 69 attorneys. The number of advocates newly enrolled during the year was 198 including 4 advocates of other High Courts. In the mufassal 4,072 first-grade pleaders and 440 second-grade pleaders renewed their sanads for the year.

REGISTRATION

[*Figures relate only to the Madras area*]

Registration Administrative changes

96. Consequent on the formation of the Orissa Province the number of district charges was reduced from 24 to 23, District Registrars from 26 to 25, and Sub-Registrars (permanent) from 621

to 611. The district charges of Tanjore, Negapatam, South Arcot were readjusted and the headquarters of the present Negapatam district was transferred to Chidambaram. The system of photo-copying of documents by the cine-film and photo-stat methods was extended for a further period of three years from 1st April 1936 with a view to determine the relative merits of the two processes from the point of view of economy and speed.

Registration

There was but a slight increase in the number of registrations from 1,277,419 to 1,295,815 (1·44 per cent). Compulsory registrations increased by 1·57 per cent while optional registrations increased by 0·29 per cent. However, there was a fall by 2·08 per cent in the aggregate value of registered documents (51·43 to 50·36 crores). The average value of a document fell from Rs. 406 to Rs. 392 and the average fee from Rs. 1–10–7 to Rs. 1–9–10.

Searches

The number of applications for encumbrance certificates increased from 117,091 in 1935 to 124,839 in the year under report and single searches dropped from 82,923 to 80,659. The amount of revenue foregone for work done on behalf of Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks has been increasing from year to year, the amount foregone during the year under review being over Rs. 3½ lakhs altogether.

Prosecutions

Three cases under the Indian Registration Act were pending at the commencement of the year. Eleven were instituted during the year ; 4 ended in convictions ; 2 ended in acquittal leaving 8 pending at the end of the year.

Finance

The total income from fees for registering documents fell from Rs. 21·21 lakhs to Rs. 20·93 lakhs due to the fall in the value of immovable property. The total income rose from Rs. 30·93 lakhs to Rs. 31·01 lakhs. The total expenditure was Rs. 29·96 lakhs, the surplus being Rs. 0·99 lakh.

As a result of—

Notaries Public

97. (i) the transfer of Ganjām district to the Orissa Province from 1st April 1936 and

(ii) the abolition of the registration district of Negapatam from 1st January 1937 the number of Registering officers who exercised the function of a Notary Public and the number of stations at which they were empowered to function as such were reduced by two during the year under report, i.e., to 108 and 74 respectively.

The number of bills of exchange dealt with fell from 195 to 82 due to tightness of money market and depression in trade.

The aggregate value of the transactions fell from Rs. 1,58,338 to Rs. 89,118 consequent on the heavy fall in the number of bills of exchange dealt with. The fee realized correspondingly fell from Rs. 1,282-12-0 (deducting Rs. 2 relating to Berhampur transferred to the Orissa Province) to Rs. 1,102-10-0. The expenditure increased from Rs. 19-0-6 to Rs. 30-9-6.

Co-operative Societies

(1st July 1936 to 30th June 1937)

[*Report on the working of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1932, for the year 1936-37; Statistical Abstract for British India—Co-operative Societies; Comparative figures quoted for the preceding year (1935-36) are for the Madras area only unless otherwise stated*]

General

98. The economic depression persists and the general position of the ryots has not materially improved during the year. The prices of commodities generally remained steady. Relief to borrowers by way of reduction in the rate of interest on loans and complete waiver of penal interest was in consequence continued.

Expenditure

The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 12·10 lakhs as against Rs. 11·69 lakhs in the preceding year. Receipts amounted to Rs 3·54 lakhs. The net expenditure of Rs. 8·56 lakhs represents 0·46 per cent of the total working capital of all the societies as against 0·50 per cent in the preceding year.

99. There were at the close of the year 12,927 societies. At the end of the previous year there were 13,330 societies including 535 societies in the area transferred to the Orissa Province. During the year 326 new societies were registered.

Rectification and consolidation

In pursuance of the policy of weeding out bad societies, the registration of 195 societies was cancelled during the year under report. One thousand three hundred and forty societies were under the management of agents appointed under by-law 62. The system of rectification and consolidation of the existing societies was pursued steadily. Loans have been classified and elaborate statistics prepared with a view to find out the probable loss to creditors. The rectification work can be said to have entered on the second stage of progress.

Working capital

The statement below shows the resources of the various classes of societies.

Serial number.	Type of societies.	Total working capital.	Percentage of total working capital derived from					
			Share capital.	Deposits.	Loans from other societies.	Government.	Reserve fund.	Other funds.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	9)
		RS. (IN LAKHS.)						
1	Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank...	198·91	3·34	45·96	39·60	...	8·04	3·06
2	Central Land Mortgage Bank	121·46	4·40	93·56	0·63	...	0·93	0·48
3	District Central Banks.	499·79	10·09	49·44	28·10	...	6·47	5·90
4	Agricultural societies.	608·07	10·92	6·37	65·38	0·81	12·65	3·87
5	Non-agricultural societies	423·70	23·40	49·52	7·23	3·57	9·39	6·89

The working capital of all societies rose from Rs. 1,763·80 lakhs to Rs. 1,851·93 lakhs. Excluding investments of one society in another, the working capital employed in the movement, amounted to Rs. 1,114·71 lakhs as against Rs. 1,088·14 lakhs in the preceding year.

Repayments

Excepting a slight increase in the overdues under arrear interest in the case of agricultural societies there was a marked fall in overdues in all societies.

In the case of Central Banks the percentage of arrears under principal fell from 57·87 in 1935–36 to 51·15 during the year under report. In the case of agricultural societies the percentage fell from 65·35 to 58·76 and in the case of non-agricultural societies from 23·24 to 21·90. This definite improvement in collection was largely due to well planned and sustained efforts on the part of non-officials and officials of the department.

Banks

Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank

100. The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank continued to make steady progress during the year. There was an increase in the total deposits held by the bank even though the deposits from individuals fell from Rs. 61·89 lakhs to Rs. 57·06 lakhs, and those from joint stock and other institutions fell from Rs. 15·75 lakhs to Rs. 15·16 lakhs. The bank had invested Rs. 142·30 lakhs in Government promissory notes as against Rs. 144·20 lakhs in the previous year. The bank earned a net divisible profit of Rs. 1·98 lakhs. The loans outstanding against Central Banks at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 7·32 lakhs of which Rs. 2·20 lakhs were under short-term and the amount outstanding against individuals was Rs. 2·51 lakhs. The Bank paid out of its common good fund a sum of Rs. 11,000 to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union for expenditure on Co-operative education. It also gave subsidies and subventions to the extent of Rs. 29,200 for the development of non-credit activities and for rectification work in societies.

Central Banks

The position of the central banks continued to be sound during the year. A new central bank was started at Chicacole during the year to finance the societies of the old Ganjām district remaining in the Madras Presidency. At the end of the year the number of central banks was 31. The number of individual members in the banks rose from 4,216 to 4,248 while the number of society members fell from 11,724 to 11,244. The society members consisted of 205 central societies, 9,835 agricultural credit societies, 900 non-agricultural credit societies and 304 societies of other types. Out of a working capital of Rs. 499·79

lakhs on 30th June 1937 a sum of Rs. 82·75 lakhs or 16·6 per cent represented the owned capital of the banks, namely, the paid-up share capital plus reserve funds. Excluding the paid-up share capital, reserve and other funds amounting in all to Rs. 112·38 lakhs, the total outside liabilities of all the central banks amounted to Rs. 398·91 lakhs. Against this the banks held assets amounting to Rs. 523·02 lakhs, nearly one-third of which was in the form of cash and investments. The total short-term liabilities of all the banks amounted to Rs. 161·23 lakhs and against this the cash on hand and in banks and short-term assets amounted to Rs. 135·76 lakhs, besides other investments of Rs. 133·63 lakhs. Excepting the Madras District Bank and the Madras Christian Central Bank all the other banks worked at a profit. The total net divisible profits of all central banks amounted to Rs. 4·40 lakhs as against Rs. 5·43 lakhs during the previous year. Apart from the transfer of two banks to Orissa, this drop was due to further reduction in lending rates by some central banks and the extension of concessions such as reduced rate of interest on outstanding loans, scaling down of debts, etc. Eleven central banks as against nineteen in the preceding year failed to maintain the required standard of fluid resources on certain days.

Central Land Mortgage Bank

The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank completed another year of steady and satisfactory progress. Excluding Rs. 10,000 carried to bad debt reserve and Rs. 20,000 carried to reserve for debenture redemptions the profits amounted to Rs. 64,422. Debentures of Rs. 37,21,000 were floated during the year of which debentures of Rs. 6,08,900 were at 3½ per cent while the remaining were at 3 per cent. Debentures of Rs. 4,81,800 were redeemed. The debentures of the bank continued to enjoy the confidence of the public as is evident from the fact that the major portion of amount of redeemed debentures was re-invested and the bank found no difficulty in getting subscribers for the issues floated during the year. The Government have lent free of cost for a period of one year the services of a Deputy

Collector to work as the Secretary of the Land Mortgage Bank.

Primary Land Mortgage Banks

During the year 13 primary land mortgage banks were registered raising the total number of banks on 30th June 1937 to 93. The membership increased from 22,502 to 29,248. Sixty-five banks earned a profit of Rs. 65,920 and 27 banks sustained a loss of Rs. 9,225, the remaining working neither at a profit nor incurring a loss. The outstanding debt to the Central Land Mortgage Bank on 30th June 1937 was Rs. 112·28 lakhs. The instalments that fell due during the year were paid in full. The amount of co-operative debt scaled down in 1936–37 was Rs. 62,796 under principal and Rs. 5,681 under interest, the total loss incurred on this account being Rs. 19,733.

Agricultural societies

101. There were 11,110 agricultural societies at the end of the year as against 11,029 at the end of the previous year in the Madras area proper. Of these 93 were land mortgage banks, 10,502 were ordinary credit societies, 129 purchase, purchase and sale societies, 31 production, production and sale societies and 355 other types of socicties. The membership of the societies fell from 585,401 to 575,817 mainly due to the exclusion of societies transferred to the Orissa Province. The societies advanced loans to their members to the extent of Rs. 162·90 lakhs as against Rs. 148·22 lakhs in 1935–36, the bulk of the loans being issued for productive purposes.

Credit societies

The number of agricultural credit societies excluding primary land mortgage banks fell from 10,989 at the beginning of the year to 10,502 at the end of the year mainly due to the exclusion of societies transferred to the Orissa Province. Due to the same reason the total membership fell from 526,062 to 510,561. The working capital fell from Rs. 453·95 lakhs to Rs. 430·24 lakhs. The total divisible profits earned by some of the societies and the unrecouped loss of the remaining societies fell from Rs. 7·23 lakhs to Rs. 6·37 lakhs and from Rs. 21·01 lakhs to Rs. 19·01 lakhs respectively as compared with 1935–36.

At the end of the year there were 129 societies for purchase, purchase and sale. The value of goods bought or received by these societies amounted to Rs. 55·71 lakhs while their sales amounted to Rs. 34·93 lakhs. Some of these societies earned a profit of Rs. 36,609 while others incurred a loss of Rs. 11,336. Societies for purchase, purchase and sale

There were 111 societies of this type as against 74 at the end of the preceding year. Some of these worked at a net profit of Rs. 27,503 while others incurred a loss of Rs. 7,082. Loan and sale societies

An interesting experiment undertaken by the Madura Loan and Sale Society was to obtain a contract from the Madura Municipality for its nightsoil and rubbish for disposal as manure to the ryots in the neighbouring villages. The ryots secured the advantage of obtaining their manure at considerably reduced rates and even the smallest of them could now get a due share. The experiment is proving successful.

Including 18 societies registered during the year, there were 31 societies for production and sale at the end of the year, of which 25 were milk supply societies in the Chingleput district, two sugarcane growers' societies, two agricultural and industrial societies. The Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union had 13 societies on its rolls. The Union earned a net profit of Rs. 7,004. Societies for production and sale

Out of 355 societies of this kind, 12 were kudimaramat and irrigation societies, 4 better living societies and 11 Land Reclamation societies. All of them did useful work during the year. Other forms of societies

102. At the end of the year there were 1,505 non-agricultural societies with a membership of 304,105 as against 1,480 with a membership of 302,287 at the end of the previous year. The paid-up share capital and working capital amounted to Rs. 99·13 lakhs and Rs. 423·70 lakhs respectively. Loans to the extent of Rs. 253·49 lakhs were advanced of which Rs. 181·96 lakhs were on long-term and Rs. 71·53 lakhs on short term. Their indebtedness to Central Banks on 30th June 1937 was Rs. 30·49 lakhs and the divisible profits earned by some of the societies was Rs. 9·52 lakhs and **Non-agricultural societies**

the loss incurred by the remaining societies was Rs. 2·87 lakhs. During the year there was some improvement in principal as well as interest collections.

Credit societies

The number of credit societies fell from 1,063 to 1,057 and the number of members from 264,858 to 264,665. The total working capital increased from Rs. 347 lakhs in 1935-36 to Rs. 371·36 lakhs during the year. Most of these societies kept their obligations to depositors and the banks financing them.

Stores societies

There were 58 stores societies with a working capital of Rs. 7·51 lakhs. They sold goods to the value of Rs. 18·91 lakhs and made a gross profit of Rs. 1·67 lakhs. The Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society with its 26 branches in the Madras City still held the first place. It sold goods to the value of Rs. 8·82 lakhs.

Students' societies

The number of students' societies was 85 at the end of the year with 3,996 members and 7,822 associate members. Savings effected amounted to Rs. 7,326 and bonus distributed from the profits of the previous year to Rs. 2,348.

Weavers' societies

There were 80 weavers' societies and their working capital excluding that of the provincial society amounted to Rs. 1·49 lakhs. The net profits earned by some of the societies amounted to Rs. 9,596 and the loss incurred by the rest was Rs. 8,046 as against Rs. 2,290 and Rs. 9,943 respectively in the previous year. The value of raw materials and prepared goods purchased was Rs. 1·54 lakhs and the value of finished products sold was Rs. 1·60 lakhs.

Industrial and credit societies

There were 4 industrial and credit societies at the close of the year, same as in the preceding year. Two of these were classed as "Agricultural" and were in Kistna district. The Chellapalli Society did not work during the year. The Vuyyur Society sustained a loss of Rs. 4·11 lakhs. The other two societies at Etikoppa and Thummapeta in the Vizagapatam district incurred a total loss of Rs. 1·36 lakhs.

The two societies in this class are the South India Co-operative Insurance Society and the Postal and R.M.S. Co-operative Benefit Fund. Both societies worked steadily during the year and maintained their sound position. Co-operative life insurance societies

At the end of the year, there were 119 building societies with a membership of 4,207 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 9·09 lakhs. 1,906 houses at an estimated value of Rs. 66·41 lakhs were constructed and 109 houses were under construction at the end of the year. Of the 76 other societies 16 were labour contract societies, 28 better-living societies, 7 thrift societies and 20 fishermen's societies. Other societies

103. The number of societies formed specially for Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Andhras, Fishermen, Kallars and other backward classes was 2,714 at the end of the year. Excluding 254 Kallar societies under special police officers and 50 societies under the Fisheries Department, the rest were under the Co-operative Department. The overdues in respect of loans granted by the Madras Christian Co-operative Central Bank and other Central Banks were Rs. 3,12,428 and Rs. 1,30,942 respectively under principal and Rs. 26,958 and Rs. 29,477 under interest. In spite of special efforts made to recover the loans overdues continued to be heavy. **Societies for the depressed and backward classes, fishermen and hill-tribes**

104. The majority of the societies were under the supervision of local co-operative unions. There were 262 supervising unions with 432 supervisors at the end of the year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 3·54 lakhs while the total income from the supervision fund, grants from central banks and other miscellaneous items was Rs. 4·17 lakhs, including the balance available at the beginning of the year. **Supervision**

105. There were two federations at the beginning of the year. One was cancelled during the year under report and the other after the close of the year. **Federations**

106. The Central Co-operative Institute, Madras, held its third session in July 1936 for the training of Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies. There were 55 students, of whom 19 **Co-operative Education**

were from Indian States and one from Ceylon. Most of these appeared for the Government Technical Examinations in Co-operation, Auditing, Book-keeping and Banking. The results were satisfactory.

A new scheme of training and education of the staff and members of co-operative societies was put into operation during the year. Eight Sub-Deputy Registrars and 20 non-official staff were trained for a period of 3 months in Banking, Audit and Co-operation. The joint stock and co-operative banks in the City provided facilities for the students to study the routine and business methods thus enabling them to obtain a practical knowledge of the working of these institutions. Besides 10 departmental Inspectors and 19 others were given training in co-operative non-credit activities. A senior Deputy Registrar was posted to coach the students. The course of training of supervisors was taken up in May 1937 and was under progress at the close of the year. The refresher course for departmental Inspectors was revived and conducted in all the districts for a week.

Madras Provincial Co-operative Union

107. The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union had on its rolls 427 members at the end of the year as against 416 members at the end of the preceding year. The Union published the Madras Journal of Co-operation in English. It was in charge of the training of Panchayatdars and education of members of societies under the new scheme of co-operative education referred to above. The union continued to do useful work.

Litigation

108. During the year 22,861 arbitration references were filed by agricultural and non-agricultural societies. The number pending disposal at the beginning and at the end of the year were 7,157 and 5,959 respectively. The total amount involved was Rs. 10,54,731. The number of civil suits filed during the year was 510 and 596 were pending disposal at the end of the year. The amount involved was Rs. 75,809. A sum of Rs. 17,01,091 was realized by the department by the execution of decrees. Twenty

prosecutions were launched during the year at the instance of the department.

109. The audit for 1935-36 was completed and certificates issued in respect of all societies before the close of the year. **Audit**

LOCAL BOARDS ADMINISTRATION

[*Statistical Abstract for British India—District and Local Boards*]

110. The number of district boards in the Presidency increased from 30 to 39 consequent on the division into two each of the local fund districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore, East Gōdāvari, West Gōdāvari, Kistna, Nellore, Ramnad, Salem, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly and the transfer of the local fund district of Ganjām to the new Province of Orissa. All the district boards had elected non-official presidents. The total sanctioned number of seats on the district boards was 1,388 of which 1,369 were occupied at the end of the year. The district boards held 356 meetings during the year, of which one was adjourned for want of quorum and 20 for want of time or other reasons. The total number of elections held during the year was 299 of which 197 were contested. As far as information is available, 70·3 per cent of the electorate voted in contested elections. **General District boards**

There were 437 ex-union panchayat boards and 5,723 non-union panchayat boards at the end of the year. **Panchayat boards**

Under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, land-cess continued to be levied at the rate of one anna and a half in the rupee of the annual rental value of all occupied lands. Two-thirds of the entire land-cess collected were credited to the district boards and one-third to the panchayat boards. In the areas where there were no panchayats, the district boards were credited with the amounts which would have been due to the panchayats,

if they had been formed. Profession-tax was collected by eight district boards.

Finance—Receipts

111. The aggregate balance at the beginning of the year was 106·22 lakhs. The total receipts (ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 453·31 lakhs. Grants amounting to Rs. 144·60 lakhs were given by Government. Of this sum Rs. 0·87 lakh were in aid of the general resources of the Nilgiri District Board, Rs. 29·51 lakhs for the upkeep and construction of trunk roads, Rs. 26·46 lakhs for the upkeep and construction of second-class roads, Rs. 72·46 lakhs for elementary education, Rs. 6·69 lakhs for education other than elementary and Rs. 1·28 lakhs for the maintenance and construction of hospitals and dispensaries. Special Government grants amounting to Rs. 5·22 lakhs were also given for the improvement of village communications and rural water-supply.

Expenditure

112. The total expenditure (ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 447·50 lakhs. The aggregate closing balance was Rs. 112·03 lakhs.

Communications

The total amount spent on communications was Rs. 149·72 lakhs of which Rs. 60·19 lakhs were met from Provincial grants. About 308 miles of new roads were constructed during the year. The total length of roads maintained by the local boards at the close of the year was 52,459 miles of which 3,087 miles were trunk roads.

Education

The local boards maintained 201 secondary schools and 16,893 elementary schools of which a total of 2,760 were for girls. The number of pupils in the elementary schools was 1,182,019. Besides these there were 17,530 pupils in the elementary departments of secondary schools and 39,185 pupils in the secondary sections. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 137·60 lakhs to which Government contributed Rs. 79·15 lakhs, while the income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 28·96 lakhs.

Medical relief

Sixty-six hospitals and 1,072 dispensaries including 214 of the Indian system were maintained by the local boards. These institutions afforded relief to 16,482 in-patients and 10,253,531

out-patients. The total cost of maintaining these institutions was Rs. 17·92 lakhs.

113. The 585 vaccinators employed by the local boards performed 1,234,211 successful operations during the year. The total expenditure on preventive medicine including water-supply and sanitation was Rs. 14·44 lakhs. **Vaccination**

114. Railways owned by district boards were at work in six districts as shown below. **Railways**

The gross earnings of the Tenali-Repalle Railway (21 miles) in the Guntūr district amounted to Rs. 2·38 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 1·26 lakhs, there being a net return of 7·02 per cent on the capital outlay as against 4·86 per cent in 1935–36. Guntūr

The gross earnings of the Podanur-Pollachi Railway (25 miles) in the Coimbatore district amounted to Rs. 1·89 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 1·30 lakhs, there being a net return of 3·88 per cent on the capital outlay as against 4·26 per cent in the previous year. Coimbatore

The gross earnings of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway (52 miles) in the Kistna and Bezwada districts amounted to Rs. 8·99 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 3·23 lakhs, there being a net return of 22·9 per cent on the capital outlay against 17·3 per cent in 1935–36. Kistna and Bezwada

The gross earnings and working expenses of the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur Railway (38 miles) amounted to Rs. 3·61 lakhs and Rs. 2·70 lakhs, respectively, there being a return of 3·3 per cent on the capital outlay as against 5·3 per cent in 1935–36. Tinnevelly North and Tinnevelly South

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MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL

[*Statistical Abstract for British India—Municipalities*]

115. There were 80 Municipalities in the mufassal, two Municipalities Berhampur and Parlakimedi having been transferred to the new Province of Orissa. The administration of the Municipal Council of Chirala which had been **General**

superseded in December 1935, continued to be in charge of a Special Officer. The Municipal Councils of Nandyal and Trichinopoly which had been superseded in 1934 were reconstituted with effect from April and August 1936 respectively. The Municipal Councils of Hindupur, Wallajapet, Chittoor, Peddapuram and Guntūr were superseded during the year and Special Officers appointed in their places. The total sanctioned number of seats in all the Municipal Councils was 1,860 of which 116 seats related to the councils which were under supersession. Of the remaining 1,744 seats, 1,729 were occupied at the end of the year. All the councillors among whom were 19 Europeans and 15 Anglo-Indians, were elected. During the year 130 elections were held of which 50 were contested. As far as statistics are available, 71·7 per cent of the electorate voted in contested elections. The Councils held 2,413 meetings as compared with 2,525 meetings in the previous year. Two hundred and thirty-six meetings were adjourned for want of quorum and 143 for other reasons. The average percentage of attendance of members at meetings was highest in Udipi (96 per cent) and lowest in Chittoor (40 per cent).

Finance—Receipts

116. The aggregate opening balance for the year amounted to Rs. 53·06 lakhs as against Rs. 51·39 lakhs in 1935–36. Receipts (ordinary and capital) rose from Rs. 208·4 lakhs to Rs. 221·33 lakhs. Of the receipts Rs. 84·22 lakhs were derived from taxes. The average incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2-12-7. Grants given by Government for the maintenance of services amounted to Rs. 12·82 lakhs as against Rs. 14·37 lakhs in 1935–36. Of this Rs. 9·52 lakhs were paid for elementary education, Rs. 1·83 lakhs for education other than elementary, Rs. 1·33 lakhs for roads and Rs. 0·13 lakh for medical relief. In addition grants amounting to Rs. 3·80 lakhs were paid by Government towards the cost of capital works, Rs. 3·11 lakhs being for works connected with water-supply and drainage. Loans to the extent of Rs. 12·76 lakhs were advanced by Government during the year, Rs. 4·95 lakhs for

electric lighting, Rs. 3·63 lakhs for communications, Rs. 1·49 lakhs for water-supply and drainage, Rs. 0·07 lakh for construction of office building, Rs. 0·05 lakh for latrines, Rs. 0·12 lakh for town hall, Rs. 0·10 lakh for burial grounds and Rs. 0·12 lakh for markets and Rs. 2·23 lakhs as advances to cover deficits in the accounts of some municipal councils.

Expenditure

117. The total expenditure (ordinary and capital) was Rs. 207·92 lakhs as compared with Rs. 205·27 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure on communications amounted to Rs. 25·60 lakhs of which Rs. 12·41 lakhs were spent on the maintenance of roads and Rs. 9·83 lakhs on lighting.

Closing balance and debt

The total closing balance of the year (both ordinary and capital) amounted to Rs. 66·47 lakhs as against Rs. 54·48 lakhs at the end of the previous year. The balance of provincial loans outstanding against municipal councils rose from Rs. 122·80 lakhs to Rs. 135·22 lakhs.

Medical relief

The number of medical institutions maintained by the municipal councils was 131 as compared with 116 in the previous year. These institutions afforded relief to 4,736 in-patients and 32,09,788 out-patients. The total expenditure on medical relief and sanitation amounted to Rs. 4·06 lakhs and Rs. 25·08 lakhs respectively.

Education

There were 1,284 elementary schools under the management of municipal councils as against 1,357 in 1935-36. The Salem Municipal Council continued to maintain a Second Grade College. Including the high school attached to this college, the number of secondary schools under the management of municipal councils was 53. The total expenditure on elementary education amounted to Rs. 21·99 lakhs (excluding a capital expenditure of Rs. 1·53 lakhs) of which Rs. 9·52 lakhs were met from Government grants and Rs. 7·12 lakhs from the general funds of municipal councils. The total expenditure on education other than elementary was Rs. 10·26 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 1·83 lakhs was covered by subsidies from Government.

Water-supply and drainage

118. No new water-supply or drainage schemes were brought into operation during the year. Six main municipal water-supply schemes were under execution in addition to several other improvement and extension schemes. The total number of municipalities provided with protected water-supply systems continued to be 40 excluding Berhampur. The three municipalities of Ootacamund, Vellore and Madura continued to have the benefit of scientific drainage schemes. Further progress was made in the execution of the drainage schemes at Salem, Bezwada, Tirupati, Bellary, Chingleput and Srirangam.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—CITY OF MADRAS

[*Administration Report of the Corporation of Madras for 1936-37; Statistical Abstract for British India—Municipalities*]

Finance

119. The total receipts for the year (including the opening balance), the Revenue from all sources and the incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to Rs. 198·91 lakhs, Rs. 66·52 lakhs and Rs. 7-6-2, respectively, as compared with Rs. 199·81 lakhs, Rs. 66·97 lakhs and Rs. 7-4-2 in 1935-36.

The debt at the end of the year was Rs. 176·04 lakhs and the sinking fund (exclusive of all Government loans repayable in instalments) Rs. 64,95,489-11-0. Payments amounting to Rs. 7,28,270 were also made towards repayment of and interest on the Government loans of Rs. 92 lakhs. The expenditure under all accounts amounted to Rs. 92·68 lakhs as against Rs. 103·37 lakhs in 1935-36.

Works
Communications

120. A sum of Rs. 71,919 was spent on general improvements to the communications in the City. Including Thyagarayanagar, a length of 1 mile 7 furlongs 83 yards of roads was metalled for the first time and 56 miles 1 furlong 181⅔ yards reformed. Over 9 miles of roads were tarred for the first time, the total length of tarred roads at the end of the year being a little over 140 miles.

A sum of Rs. 38,737 was spent on the construction of new buildings and improvements to slums and Rs. 24,988 on repairs to existing ones. In Bogipalaiyam a sum of Rs. 25,711 was spent on building 32 additional tenements. Buildings

On the Mambalam Town-Planning Scheme a sum of Rs. 51,049-1-1 was spent on items such as earthwork formation, metalling of new roads and extension of electric lighting and water-supply. A sum of Rs. 2,46,118 was realized by the sale of building sites of about 872 grounds and 1,567 square feet of land.

The expenditure incurred on new water-works during the year amounted to Rs. 1,04,118-13-11 and that on maintenance to about Rs. 5·14 lakhs. The quantity of water supplied by the Public Works Department from the Red Hills Lake during the year was 1,431,798,973 cubic feet as against 1,440,181,404 cubic feet last year. The quantity of water pumped into the City during the year was 8,512 million gallons which is equivalent to nearly 33·01 gallons per head per day for an estimated population of 706,471. Water Works Overseers inspected 39,468 houses and rectified 2,365 leaks and defects. One thousand two hundred and eleven new house-service connections, of which only 48 were metered, were laid by licensed plumbers and 2,408 were repaired, cleaned, renewed or extended. The total number of house connections on 31st March 1937 was 47,109 and the number of meters on these connections 2,535. Water-supply

A sum of Rs. 4·26 lakhs was spent on new drainage works besides Rs. 3·18 lakhs spent on maintenance. The length of sewers laid during the year was 5·52 miles as against 10·9 miles in the previous year, and the number of house connections given was 755 as against 1,907 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1·43 lakhs was spent on the construction of storm water drainage works in Georgetown, Purasawakam and North Mylapore areas. The compulsory introduction of flush-out latrines in private houses was further extended. In all 11,719 such latrines were constructed up to 31st March 1937. Drainage

Education

Finance

121. The balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 46,566–12–7. A sum of Rs. 3·07 lakhs was realized by way of education tax at 1¼ per cent on the annual valuation of buildings. A sum of Rs. 29,700 was realized from Government as grant under proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act, and Rs. 2·69 lakhs as equivalent contribution in respect of education tax collected during the previous year. The amount of contribution from the Revenue Accounts of the Corporation Funds during the year was Rs. 3·2 lakhs as in the previous year. These together with a few other minor items amounted to Rs. 9·75 lakhs. The expenditure on elementary education was Rs. 9·12 lakhs, as against Rs. 8·85 lakhs in the previous year.

General

The total number of Corporation schools remained unchanged at 134 since 31st March 1934. The total number of children on the rolls of all the Corporation elementary schools rose from 34,916 (21,107 boys and 13,809 girls) to 35,520 (21,205 boys and 14,315 girls), i.e., by 1·7 per cent as compared with the previous year. There were 134 head teachers, 993 assistant teachers for secular instruction, 31 assistants for religious instruction, 15 music mistresses, 45 instructors for teaching crafts and 1 drill master and 1 drawing master.

As in the previous year, midday meal was supplied to 4,500 poor children reading in 84 of the Corporation schools. Twelve playgrounds in all were maintained by the Corporation for the use of school children and the public. During the year under report 2,577 boys and girls from 113 Corporation schools took part in the Inter-School Sports organized by the Department. For the first time this year, sports were held for the children reading in the Corporation Muslim girls' schools.

The number of scout units in the Corporation schools during the year under report was 90, as against 80 in the previous year, and the number of Blue Bird Flocks and that of the Blue Birds remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 30 and 400, respectively.

Fourteen of the Corporation schools had radio installed in them, as against 12 in the previous year. Stories and music were broadcast, as usual, from the radio station at Ripon Buildings by music mistresses and teachers of Corporation schools.

The six branches of the Corporation Teachers' Association continued to function as usual. The annual Education Camp for the Corporation School teachers was held at Red Hills in January 1937. Two hundred and forty-five teachers (214 men and 31 women) attended, as against 200 in the previous year.

As in the previous year, a competition in "Flower Show" for the Corporation elementary schools was held at the General Annual Flower Show held at People's Park in February 1937, and 26 Corporation boys' and girls' schools took part in it.

122. The expenditure on medical relief was Rs. 2·88 lakhs and that on preventive medicine and public amenities, Rs. 13·67 lakhs and Rs. 1·16 lakhs respectively. The amount spent on sanitation and conservancy was Rs. 10·52 lakhs. The cost of maintaining hospitals, dispensaries and Child Welfare Centres amounted to Rs. 4·42 lakhs as against Rs. 3·72 lakhs last year. The total number of patients treated in these institutions was 2,033,912 (new and old cases). The expenditure on Vaccination and Registration of Births and Deaths was Rs. 56,240 as against Rs. 57,275 last year. The number of vaccinations performed was 43,179. The number of births registered was 29,189 of which 14,848 were males. The number of deaths registered during the year was 23,660, the death rate being 36·6 per mille of population. The infantile mortality rate for the City was 216·5 per 1,000 births. **Public health**

During the year 17,761 boys and 11,615 girls were examined by medical inspectors and inspectresses. Nine thousand and eighty-one boys (51·13 per cent) and 4,166 girls (35·87 per cent) were found to be defective and required treatment. The incidence of sickness among the school

children was less as compared with last year and a marked reduction was noticeable in the percentages of defectives under malnutrition, oral and dental conditions, nose and throat infections. The results of re-inspection and following up work recorded improvement in a large number of cases.

Skin clinic

The number of skin cases registered at the Corporation skin clinics including 825 leprosy cases was 62,789 and improvements were noticed in 416 cases of leprosy.

The Health Education of masses continued to be carried on by means of press communiqué, posters, handbills, booklets, health talks, magic lantern demonstrations, cinema shows and health exhibitions.

Parks

123. Expenditure on Public Parks during the year amounted Rs. 37,661 as against Rs. 37,793 in the previous year.

Fire engine

124. The cost of maintaining the fire engine was Rs. 24,050 as compared with Rs. 23,805 in the previous year. The number of calls wherein the fire engine worked was 37 as against 33 in the previous year.

Electricity

125. The total number of street electric lights on 31st March 1937 in the City including Mambalam area was 12,129. The total length of mains laid by the Corporation was 366·55 miles. Sixteen electric clocks were installed during the year. One hundred and twenty-four ornamental lights were installed in front of temples and mosques bringing the total to 747 on 1st April 1937.

Radio

126. Musical programmes were broadcast every evening. Besides on school days between 4 and 4-30 p.m. special lessons or stories for the benefit of school children were also broadcast. Radio loudspeaking equipments were in operation in six public places in the City. On Sundays and Public holidays gramophone music was broadcast from 10 to 11 a.m.

MILITARY—AUXILIARY AND TERRITORIAL FORCES

Auxiliary Force

127. The total strength including all ranks for the period under review was 5,029. All units were inspected in camp and were found to be working satisfactorily. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles gave a good performance at the Annual A.R.A. Shooting competitions, being winners in 3 events and placed third in the other.

Indian Territorial Force

The strength of the Indian Territorial Force units was 2,947 during the period under review. There was a slight fall in recruitment due to rejections for unfitness. All units were found efficient regarding discipline and military training. It was still considered inexpedient to resume training of the Madras Urban Infantry.

MARINE

[*Reports of the Madras Port Trust Fund, the Madras Pilotage Fund, the Madras Port Fund, the Vizagapatam Port, the Tuticorin Port Trust Fund, the Tuticorin Port Fund and the Madras Port Department for the year 1936-37*]

Port of Madras

128. There was an appreciable improvement in the volume of export trade passing through the port of Madras during the year under review especially of cotton and groundnuts. There was a slight fall in the imports of oil and coal. As compared with previous years, there was a slight decrease in the imports of rice during the year.

General.

Finance

The Board's actual revenue receipts for the year under review amounted to Rs. 30,40,918, an increase of Rs. 44,735 as compared with those for the previous year. The gross expenditure of the year was Rs. 31,66,500 as compared with Rs. 32,05,921 of the previous year. The actual working expenses was 56·50 per cent of the income as against 53·69 per cent in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 77,596 was contributed during the year towards the sinking fund for the repayment of the Sterling Loan of £330,000 raised in the London market in 1923. The total amount of securities that stood to the

credit of the sinking fund at the end of the year was £108,150-19-10. The outstanding amount of loans due to the Secretary of State for India in Council was Rs. 1,09,53,435 at the close of the year under review.

Traffic

The number of vessels that entered the harbour during 1936-37 was 708 as against 697 in the previous year and the total net registered tonnage increased from 2,441,739 to 2,540,911. The average tonnage of each steamer or motor vessel increased from 3,661·68 to 3,674·77 registered tons.

Trade

The value of the total trade of the Port of Madras on private account as furnished by the Collector of Customs, amounted to Rs. 3,166·81 lakhs or an increase of Rs. 264·64 lakhs as compared with the previous year. It was 39 per cent of the aggregate trade of the Presidency being the same percentage as in the previous year. Imports accounted for Rs. 1,596·68 lakhs and exports for Rs. 1,570·13 lakhs as against Rs. 1,691·64 lakhs and Rs. 1,210·53 lakhs respectively in the previous year. Foreign traffic (imports and exports combined) increased from Rs. 2,082·10 lakhs to Rs. 2,425·27 lakhs and coasting cargo decreased from Rs. 820·07 lakhs to Rs. 741·54 lakhs. These figures are exclusive of Government transactions. The figures for the total traffic as well as of some important commodities are given below :—

	Imports.			Exports.	
	1936-37. TONS.	1935-36. TONS.		1936-37. TONS.	1935-36. TONS.
Total weight.	668,600	771,305	Total weight.	344,257	248,255
Timber Teak.	18,941	19,072	Ores	17,521	11,357
Textiles--Raw cotton ...	4,750	3,985	Groundnuts ...	147,323	116,242
Twist and yarn.	4,943	5,160	Tanned hides and skins ...	32,725	24,725
Other textiles ..	6,860	5,925	Raw cotton ...	29,290	9,067
Other manufactures ...	6,788	7,313	Onions ...	20,187	13,932
Textiles (total).	23,341	22,383			
Rice	60,947	112,971			
Coal	78,243	96,313			

There was a phenomenal increase in the export of raw cotton. The imports of sugar were negligible in quantity.

Works

Wenlock III, a New Grab Hopper Dredger was delivered in January 1937 and proved very

useful. The total expenditure for actual maintenance and repairs amounted to Rs. 6,27,504 as against Rs. 5,84,556 in the previous year.

129. The sanctioned project for the first stage of development of the port was completed during the year. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 10,81,568 or about Rs. 1,59,000 less than in the previous year. The decrease was nominal as the previous year's figures includes the arrear collections amounting to Rs. 94,000 from the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. **Port of Vizagapatam** General and Finance

The statistics of exports and imports are given below :— Traffic and trade

	1933-34. TONS.	1934-35. TONS.	1935-36. TONS.	1936-37. TONS.
Imports ...	12,300	34,691	32,195	40,475
Exports ...	117,848	253,638	479,716	436,225
Total ...	130,148	288,329	511,911	476,700

Imports increased by 8,280 tons over the figure for 1935-36 or by 26 per cent. Exports fell by 43,461 tons due mainly to a sharp fall by over 70,000 tons in the export of manganese ore. This decrease seemed to be due to causes such as the Abyssinian war and Stevedoring strike in American Ports.

The number of vessels which entered the harbour was 324 with a net register tonnage of 1,039,638, as compared with 308 vessels with a tonnage of 972,812 in 1935-36.

130. The revenue receipts of the Port of Tuticorin for the year amounted to Rs. 4,17,377, a decrease of Rs. 90,691 over the preceding year's receipts. The gross expenditure including payment of interest on loans and repayment of debt was Rs. 9,49,531 as against Rs. 8,66,830 of the previous year. The amount of loan outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 9,68,732. On 1st April 1937 it was Rs. 1,89,932, a result brought about with the amount realized by sale of Government Securities and Rs. 5 lakhs transferred from Tuticorin Port Fund to the Tuticorin Port Trust Fund. **Port of Tuticorin** Finance

Traffic and trade

Five hundred and fifty steamers of 1,564,676 tons and 622 sailing vessels of 39,105 tons entered the harbour; 550 steamers of 1,564,676 tons and 627 sailing vessels of 39,009 tons cleared. 40,275½ passengers arrived at and 48,904 sailed from this port, a decrease of 1,726½ in arrival and 6,564½ in departure over the previous year's figures. Almost all passengers arrived from or proceeded to Colombo. The total tonnage of imports and exports which passed through the port during the year under report amounted to 501,319 tons as against 640,526 tons of the previous year, a decrease of 139,207 tons. There was a slight increase in exports. But imports decreased from 499,844 tons in 1935–36 to 358,627 tons in the year under report. The decrease was chiefly under grains, machinery, foreign paddy and rice.

Works

Ordinary maintenance works were carried out during the year. The construction of a steel sheet-pile wharf was completed. Such of the surplus plant and machinery at Hare island as were required for the works at Cochin harbour were transferred to Cochin. The sale proceeds during the year amounted to Rs. 2,04,674.

Port of Cochin (1936-37)

General

131. The outstanding questions relating to the Civil and Criminal jurisdiction and the division of Customs revenue of the Port having been settled, Cochin was declared a major port on 1st August 1936 and the Government of India took the place of the Government of Madras in the administration of the Port from that date.

The year's working of the Port resulted in a surplus of Rs. 5·70 lakhs on general account as against a surplus of Rs. 1·19 lakhs at the end of 1935–36, due mainly to the recoupment to the Revenue account of the expenditure of Rs. 4·97 lakhs which it defrayed for capital works in the preceding years.

Trade

There was a fall in the trade of the Port during the year under review due to reduced imports of grains and pulse consequent on good local crops and the imposition of customs duty on foreign rice. The value of the total trade of the Port during the year on private account amounted

to Rs. 1,353·10 lakhs as against Rs. 1,345·44 lakhs in the previous year. Imports accounted for Rs. 768·94 lakhs and exports Rs. 584·16 lakhs as against Rs. 721·38 lakhs and Rs. 624·06 lakhs respectively in 1935–36. The quantity of sea-borne imports and exports handled at the Port during the year aggregated to 741,007 tons or a decrease of 14·6 per cent on that of the previous year.

Imports

The total imports during the year amounted to 603,645 tons, a decrease of 15·2 per cent from the previous year. The principal imports were rice, paddy and other grains, kerosene oil, petrol and other oils, sugar, coal, cement, machinery and hardware, chemicals, copra, provisions, piece-goods, empty iron drums, raw cashewnuts, old newspapers, etc.

Exports

The principal exports were coir produce (including coir yarn, coir rope, coir mats, etc.) tea, coconut oil, rubber, cotton, oil cakes, coco-nuts, skinned prawns, prawn skins, pepper, ginger, cashew kernels and nuts, tiles, wood and timber, etc. The tonnage of exports during the pear under review aggregated to 137,362 tons compared with 138,443 tons during the previous year.

Passengers

The overseas passenger traffic of the Port showed an increase compared with the preceding year, the number of passengers being 2,190. One thousand twenty-eight passengers landed and 1,162 sailed from the Port as against 453 and 511 respectively during the previous year.

Works

Besides the works of maintenance and upkeep of the harbour, the execution of the first instal-ment of capital works relating to the fourth stage of harbour development was sanctioned in August 1936 and works were put in hand. Other capital works such as the construction of the new power house at the dry dock, construction of offices for the officers and staff were also taken up.

Miscel-laneous

The old light at the Port was discontinued and a new Aga light on a lattice steel tower about hundred feet high was brought into use from

5th August 1936. The new light is working satisfactorily.

Finance The total receipts amounted to Rs. 50,32,310 and expenditure to Rs. 44,62,575 giving a surplus of Rs. 5,69,735.

Minor ports 132. The Port of Gopalpur was transferred to the Orissa Province and Cochin was declared a major port and its management taken over by the Government of India. 13,129 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 6,989,715 entered the several minor ports as against 14,541 vessels with a total tonnage of 7,425,552 in the previous year. The decrease in tonnage was partly due to the exclusion of Gopalpur and partly due to the decrease in foreign tonnage calling at minor ports. The collection of Port dues decreased from Rs. 5·43 lakhs in 1935–36 to Rs. 4·58 lakhs in the year under report. The total number of passengers who arrived and sailed were 367,513 as against 410,329½ in the previous year. The aggregate value of seaborne trade was Rs. 26·35 crores as against 21·78 crores in the previous year.

Works Various items of work were under progress or were completed during the year, chief of which were the construction of a dredger "Gurpur" and the dry dock at Mangalore.

Arms, Explosives and Sulphur Licences (1936)

[*Report on the working of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts and on the transactions in Sulphur*]

Arms Act 133. The number of dealers' and possession licences in force in 1936 under the Indian Arms Act was 64,657 as against 68,529 in the preceding year. Of these 49,606 were for the purposes of protection, sport or display and 14,331 for destruction of ravaging and wild animals (corresponding figures for 1935 being 52,442 and 15,339).

Explosives Act 134. During the year, 263 licences (as against 262 in 1935) were in force for import and transport of explosives under the Indian Explosives Act

and the rules framed thereunder. On 31st December, 6,704 dealers' and possession licences were in force (as against 6,862 in the preceding year). The number of licences to possess gunpowder for blasting purposes was 3,147 (as against 3,334 in the preceding year).

Prosecutions

Under the Indian Arms Act, 531 cases were disposed of during the year concerning 547 persons of whom 467 were convicted. Under the Indian Explosives Act, 35 cases were disposed of. The number of persons tried was 48 of whom 36 were convicted.

Sulphur licences

135. There were 294 sulphur licences in force during the year, of which 30 were new licences, in all covering a total quantity of about 1,350 tons.

CHAPTER IV

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

AGRICULTURE

[*Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1936-37; Statistical Abstract for British India—Agricultural Statistics*]

General

136. During the year the question of livestock improvement loomed large in the programme of work, the circulars of His Excellency the Viceroy receiving very careful attention. With a view to provide one demonstrator for each taluk in the Presidency the Upper Subordinate cadre of the Madras Agricultural Subordinate Service was increased temporarily by 56 posts.

Agricultural education

137. One hundred and fifty-six applications were received for admission to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, as against 116 and 91 in the two previous years. Including 5 re-admissions of failed students 47 were finally admitted. A number of short courses in practical agriculture were conducted during the year at the Agricultural College. In the Agricultural Middle School at Usilampatti 26 students underwent training. As a partial solution of the unemployment problem and also with a view to induce young men to take more interest in their own lands, the Government sanctioned the institution of a course of practical training in agriculture for a period of 4 months to be given to educated young men belonging to the land-owning agricultural families. Only 73 students completed the course at the various agricultural stations.

Research

138. Five hundred and forty-five botanical specimens were identified and 778 specimens of Ganjam collection were incorporated into the

Herbarium. Plantain survey was continued in the Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur districts. In the Chemistry section soil surveys were undertaken in the Cauvery-Mettur Project area and elsewhere. The effects of sullage water on paddy yield of grain and straw were studied. Other items of research work were animal nutrition, mineral metabolism of dairy cows and young stock, analyses for mineral content of a number of grasses from grazing grounds and the feasibility of using molasses as cattle food.

Crops

139. In recent years both the volume and the variety of research work on crops has grown considerably. The chief lines of study are pure line selection, hybridisation and acclimatisation. Hybridisation is an important method by which it is possible not only to increase the yield but also to introduce vigour and other good qualities present in the parents.

General

In order to meet the problem of scarcity of fodder, experiments were made to improve the yield of both grain and straw in several varieties of sorghum. About 9,400 lb. of seed of strains of sorghum were distributed in the districts. Experiments in ragi and cumbu gave valuable results.

Millets

A number of pure strains were isolated at Maruteru and distinguished as Mtu. 9, Mtu. 10 and Mtu. 11 and they were released for distribution during the year. Paddy research work was being done at Coimbatore, Maruteru, Samalkot, Anakapalle, Pattambi and Aduturai.

Paddy

Experiments in cotton were conducted chiefly at Coimbatore, Koilpatti, Hagari, Nandyal and Guntur. Attempts were made to evolve earlier types with higher yields. The mode of inheritance of plant height, lintlessness and colour of lint were under further study.

Cotton

Ten fodder sorghum strains were under trial at Nandyal. At Guntur, Pillipesara, another fodder legume was grown mixed with fodder sorghum. At Coimbatore a number of comparative tests were in progress.

Fodders

Fruits

The Fruit Research Station at Kodur financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research continued to function during the year. Steps were taken to propagate types of mangoes and citrus of good quality and of commercial importance. At the other stations a number of grafts of various kinds of fruit trees were planted. Manurial trials and a systematic study of fruits were being prosecuted during the year.

Oil-seeds

An intensive scheme of research on groundnut sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was started in January 1937.

Sugarcane

The work on sugarcane started at Gudiyattam in the previous year was continued. The effects of manuring, irrigation, and frequency of irrigation were studied. Experiments in sugarcane were being conducted in other stations also.

Agricultural pests and diseases

140. It is not always possible to suggest effective curative treatment for all the ailments of plants. One line of attack seems to be to evolve plants which are resistant to diseases, which is the work of the breeder. In the case of insects, another way is to introduce natural insect enemies which attack the pests and keep them under control. Attention was paid during the year to combat pests of sugarcane such as moth-borers and mealy bugs. In paddy the swarming caterpillar, stem-borer and paddy grasshopper were under investigation. Special attention was paid to fruit flies. In the case of cholam earhead bug, the use of sulphur was found to give encouraging results.

Livestock

141. The main work of livestock section was confined to the cattle farm at Hosur. The number of livestock in the station was 697 as against 634 in the preceding year. Of these 123 were bulls, 347 were cows and heifers, 170 young stock and 57 work animals. Sheep and poultry breeding was also continued. The cross-bred herd gave a daily average yield of 15·2 lb. of milk per cow; the Scindhi herd, the Kangayam herd and the Ongole herd gave 12·3 lb., 16·5 lb. and 15 lb. per day per cow, respectively. Propaganda in the improvement of cattle by better methods of breeding, feeding and management was continued

throughout the Presidency. Great impetus was given in this direction by the appeals of His Excellency the Viceroy. Under the contribution scheme 178 breeding bulls were maintained as against 140 in the previous year.

Demonstration

142. There were during the year 7,554 demonstration plots as against 7,214 in the previous year. Intensive propaganda was continued in the Vizagapatam district. The demonstration plots clearly showed the advantages of the methods recommended by the Department. Advantage was taken of major festivals and other important functions to organize exhibitions and 297 exhibitions were organized at such places where large numbers of people gathered.

Miscellaneous

143. There were 17,891 demonstrations in various implements and machinery. Of these over 9,000 demonstrations were with improved ploughs. Roll-easy mhote wheels were the main feature of demonstration activities in arecanut gardens on the West Coast.

Agricultural marketing

144. Agricultural marketing section was mainly engaged in the work connected with the survey of commodities which is an essential preliminary to the development of marketing. As a result of the efforts of the Provincial Marketing Board, the South Indian Railway reduced the minimum load chargeable in a wagon load of plantains from 240 to 160 maunds and also agreed to provide luggage vans for transport.

Finance

145. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,88,792, expenditure to Rs. 19,54,180 and the net expenditure amounted to Rs. 17,65,388 the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,91,168, Rs. 18,57,827 and Rs. 16,66,659, respectively. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to the appointment of more agricultural demonstrators and the decrease in receipts was due to reduction in area under cotton seed farms owing to bad season.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

[*Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1936-37*]

General

146. There was a considerable increase in the figures of mortality from all the fatal contagious diseases during the year under report. The process of registering and reporting outbreaks of contagious diseases was expedited. The departmental staff continued to do propaganda work on the usual lines and also through the medium of the District Economic Councils.

Itinerating staff

147. The number of touring posts at the end of the year was 133 as against 109 in the previous year. Six posts were eliminated by transfer to the Orissa Province and 30 fresh ones created during the year. The total number of cases treated by the touring staff during the year was 137,454 as against 115,316 in the previous year. Of these 64,097 were cases of contagious diseases.

Diseases

148. The figures of mortality of cattle in 1936-37 from the important contagious diseases are given below :—

	1935-36.	1936-37.
Rinderpest	2,752	5,102
Anthrax	2,383	3,339
Haemorrhagic septicaemia ...	5,664	6,353
Blackquarter	5,857	7,929
Foot and mouth	976	2,965
Others	5,582	7,511
Total ...	23,214	33,199

The incidence of all the contagious diseases was considerably higher than in the previous year.

Miscellaneous

149. The Chemical Examiner to Government of Madras, examined the viscera of 66 animals during the year and detected poison in 12 cases. Eleven cases of criminal poisoning were prosecuted, 9 convicted and two acquitted. Under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 12,418 convictions were obtained as against 12,551 in the previous year. The animals in 2,786 cases were remanded to the veterinary institutions for treatment.

150. The College provides facilities for obtaining sound practical knowledge in the various subjects included in the course of instruction. The number of students on the rolls at the end of the year in all the three classes was 101 as against 96 in the previous year. Nine students, 6 from the Madras Veterinary Department and 3 from outside the Presidency underwent the Refresher course this year. **Veterinary College, Madras**

151. Besides the issue of anti-rinderpest and anti-*Haemorrhagic septicaemia* serum, a number of experiments were being carried out in order to evolve more effective remedies against the fatal diseases. **Serum Institute**

152. The total expenditure of the department including the expenditure of the veterinary investigation scheme was Rs. 10,12,616-0-5 as against Rs. 9,79,271-10-5 incurred in the previous year. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 54,009-15-11 as against Rs. 49,829-5-9 during the preceding year. There was an increase in expenditure under all the sub-heads except under "Circle Officers." **Finance**

FISHERIES

[*Administration Report of the Department of Fisheries for the year ending 30th June 1937*]

153. The fishing season was on the whole favourable although a marked decline from last year's record was noticeable on both the Coasts. Experimental researches have resulted in some new discoveries. For the third time in succession, the attempt to improve the catches and methods of seagoing fisherman had to be abruptly terminated as the Master Fisherman recruited to demonstrate the possibilities of Yorkshire "Coble" developed mental abnormalities and had to be repatriated. **General**

154. Surface plankton was collected on 137 days during the year as against 145 days last year. The most important result of the year's research was the discovery of the eggs and larvae and the **Marine fisheries Research**

breeding ground of the mackerel off Chaliyam. The spawning season of oil sardine and its duration and characteristics were under investigation. The usual hydrographical and weather records were maintained and important food fish of the Coast continued to be collected, examined and classified. Research at the Krusadai Biological Station during the last nine years 1928–37 has established the practicability of maintaining Indian Pearl Oyster in parks.

Technological research

155. Experiments in curing and pickling prawn and fish were continued at the Tanur experimental station and the results have so far been encouraging.

Tanur Experimental Station

Private oil and guano factories

Forty-three factories worked during the year in South Kanara. Seventeen tons of oil and 118 tons of guano were manufactured. In Malabar 432 tons of oil and 2,117 tons of guano were manufactured, the number of factories being 60.

Fish-curing yards

There were 99 fish-curing yards at the beginning of the year. Transactions were poor in all yards except in a few, due to poor catches and failure of the first half of the fishing season.

Oysters

The 1936 season closed on 31st October 1936 and the 1937 season commenced on 12th March. 70,996 oysters from Gokulapalli beds were sold to the public as against 104,350 last year and the sale-proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,450–7–0 against Rs. 2,044–9–0 last year.

Inland fisheries

156. There was little improvement over last year in inland fisheries. Rains in some parts were inadequate. Stocking and cultural operations had to be conducted again on a reduced scale. The economic condition of the rural areas remained much the same and fishery rentals continued to be low.

In Mopad, the only new reservoir where the department stocks fish, as well as conducts fishing, an interesting fact emerged that several fishes that were common when the reservoir was built have now gradually disappeared and other species have taken their place.

157. Three hundred and seventy-five young chanks were marked and liberated, making a total of 2,464 liberated since 1931–32. Twenty-five marked chanks were recovered during the year as against 16 last year. The research is still in an experimental stage. **Pearl and chank fisheries**

158. Four stipendiary students and six private students underwent training at the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut. All of them qualified. The number of village schools at the beginning of the year was 38 of which one was closed during the year. The number of children on the rolls increased from 4,437 to 4,541. Of these 3,649 were fishermen's children. The number of girl pupils at the end of the year was 1,578. The drink evil among fishermen has diminished but want of thrift continues. **Social and economic activities**

The number of visitors to the Aquarium, Madras, increased from 114,124 in 1935–36 to 114,474 during the year. Sixty-nine batches of school children numbering 3,417 visited the Aquarium. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 11,515–1–6 as against Rs. 11,958–7–0 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,716–7–2. The net receipts in the year under report were Rs. 4,798–10–4 as against Rs. 5,796–0–6 in the preceding year. **Marine Aquarium, Madras**

159. The total revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 4,23,043, and the total expenditure was Rs. 5,84,007. The revenue and expenditure figures for 1935–36 were Rs. 5,48,667 and Rs. 5,93,861 respectively. The decrease in revenue was due to less salt sold in fish-curing yards and a less favourable fishing season. The decrease in expenditure was due to smaller quantities of salt purchased and transported to the Yards on the West Coast. **Finance**

WEATHER AND CROPS

(FASLI 1346—1ST JULY 1936 TO 30TH JUNE 1937)

[*Season and Crop Report for fasli 1346; Statistical Abstract for British India—Agricultural Statistics*]

160. The south-west monsoon established itself in Malabar early, i.e., on the 19th May and **South-west monsoon**

extended into the Konkan towards the end of the month. It strengthened to some extent along the West Coast early in June and despite short spells of activity, the current was on the whole weak during the first half of the month. It, however, gained in strength early in the third week and remained fairly vigorous on the West Coast during the last ten days of the month. A severe thunderstorm broke at Ootacamund on the 28th of June and caused heavy rain; as a result of this, landslips occurred on the railway track and considerable damage was done to telegraph and telephone lines as well as to several buildings. The rainfall in June was below normal in Kistna, Guntūr, Anantapur, Nellore, South Arcot, the Central districts (Chittoor excepted) the South (Tinnevelly excepted), and the West Coast, and normal or above normal elsewhere.

The rainfall in July was normal or above normal in all the districts outside the Deccan, North Arcot, Malabar and the Nilgiris. In August the rainfall was in excess of the normal only on the West Coast and in the districts of Vizagapatam, East Gōdāvari and West Gōdāvari. The monsoon was weak during the first half of September and withdrew from the province during the third week of the month when thunderstorm activity set in, characteristic of the transition from the south-west monsoon to the north-east monsoon. The rainfall in September was below normal except in Chittoor, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly. On the whole, the south-west monsoon bordered on or was slightly above normal in the Circars, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly and South Kanara, and was below normal in the rest of the province.

Sowings

Sowings of the early crops were generally restricted or below the average except in the South (wet crops only), the West Coast and the Nilgiris (dry crops only).

The condition of the standing crops was generally satisfactory.

North-east monsoon

161. The north-east monsoon set in over the Bay of Bengal early in the third week of October

and became established towards the middle of that week. Local thunderstorms occurred in the south during the following week and a depression formed in the south Bay of Bengal midway between the Andamans and Ceylon on the 25th. The depression developed into a cyclonic storm the next day. On the morning of the 27th, it lay about 200 miles south-east of Madras. Thereafter it took a more northerly course and intensifying further into a storm of severe intensity, crossed the Circars coast near Masulipatam on the 28th. The storm caused widespread and heavy rain along the east Madras coast between the 26th and 28th, and severe damage in the coastal districts which lay along and near its track, i.e., from the north of the Nellore district to the East Gōdāvari district. Guntūr district was very much affected by the storm, Bapatla taluk being the worst sufferer owing to the loss of crops to a large extent. The standing crops in parts of the taluks of Sattenapalli, Guntūr, Narasaraopet, Vinukonda and Palnad of Guntūr and in the taluks of Bundar and Divi of Kistna were also affected to some extent. In many villages almost every thatched shed collapsed, rendering thousands of people homeless. Even well-built structures did not escape damage, their roofs being blown away in many cases. The tobacco factory at Chirala was reported to have sustained a damage of about two lakhs of rupees. Many places were inundated by the heavy rain. Hay stacks and fodder heaps were scattered by the wind and carried away. Heavy loss of livestock was also reported, especially from the Bapatla taluk where the loss on this account was estimated at Rs. 1,43,401. Some human lives were also lost mainly due to the collapse of walls. Many avenue trees were uprooted, causing obstruction to road traffic. Telegraph and telephone lines were also blown down and several breaches occurred on the railways passing through the region affected. The Government organised relief measures on a large scale. Fodder imported from the delta areas and building materials were supplied to the public either free or at concessional rates in the Bapatla

taluk, and land revenue was also remitted, the total remissions in the Guntūr district on account of the damages caused by the cyclone amounting to Rs. 3,66,848-9-0.

As regards the total rainfall in October, it was normal or above normal only in the Circars and South Kanara. On 1st November, a low pressure wave passed westwards across south Madras from the south-west Bay into the south-east Arabian Sea and lay there as a trough of low pressure till the 6th, concentrating into a depression by the 7th morning and further intensifying into a cyclonic storm by the next morning. The storm caused widespread and locally heavy rain in south Madras on the 1st and 2nd and over the whole of the Province between the 7th and 10th. A depression also formed in the south Bay of Bengal on the 4th November and was centred on the 5th morning about 400 miles to the east of Negapatam. Moving in a north-westerly direction, it crossed the coast near Madras early on the 7th, causing widespread and locally heavy rain in south-east Madras and the north Madras coast. Thundershowers occurred almost throughout the month in south-east Madras and intermittently during the month in the north Madras coast, the Deccan and the West Coast. The rainfall in November was normal in Coimbatore and above normal in all other districts except Vizagapatam. With the strengthening of the north-east monsoon in the south-east Bay of Bengal and the south-east Arabian Sea between the 7th December and 18th December and on the last two days of the month, local rain fell in south-east Madras between the 7th and 11th, between the 15th and 18th and again on the 30th and 31st. The rainfall in December was below the normal except in Coimbatore, Madura and Ramnad. Owing to a strengthening of the north-east monsoon in the south-west Bay of Bengal, a few falls of rain occurred in south-east Madras on the 1st January and again between the 11th and 15th. Scattered thundershowers also occurred in south Madras on the 30th. The month was practically rainless except for these falls. On the whole, the north-east monsoon bordered on, or

was above normal in all districts outside Cuddapah, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore and the Nilgiris.

Sowings of the late wet crops were above the average except in the Circars and the South whilst the sowings of the late dry crops were below the average except in the central districts. Sowings

The condition of the late crops was generally fair except in the flood-affected areas of Kistna and Guntūr.

162. There were untimely rains in February in the Circars, Nellore, Ramnad and Tinnevelly. Thunderstorms occurred intermittently in March in parts of the Presidency. The second half of April was marked by an abundance of rainfall over most of the Presidency by association with the unusual passage of a depression from the south-west Bay of Bengal north-westwards which crossed the Coromandel coast between Madras and Nellore on the 17th. In consequence of this, the rainfall in April was above normal in all the districts. The rainfall in May was deficient in all the districts except Nellore and Salem. The hot weather rains were on the whole above normal. **Rainfall later in the season**

163. The season for the Presidency as a whole was fairly satisfactory. **Character of the season**

164. There were no relief operations under the Famine Code during the year under review. **Famine relief works**

165. Land revenue was remitted on a comparatively large scale in the less favoured parts of Vizagapatam (Rs. 41,832), West Gōdāvari (Rs. 72,076), Kistna (Rs. 86,172), Guntūr (Rs. 3,66,849), Kurnool (Rs. 39,484), Anantapur (Rs. 1,58,368), Cuddapah (Rs. 82,331), Chingleput (Rs. 1,00,984), South Arcot (Rs. 67,535), Chittoor (Rs. 67,313), North Arcot (Rs. 2,74,699) and Trichinopoly (Rs. 47,176). The Government also granted a remission of six annas in the rupee on all dry lands in 25 villages of the Tadpatri taluk of Anantapur district where there was a partial failure of crops and the amount so remitted was Rs. 11,416-7-0. **Remissions**

Stocks of fodder were generally sufficient.

HORTICULTURE

[*Report on the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1936–37; Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras, for 1936–37*]

Government gardens

166. Horticultural work was confined to Ootacamund and Coonoor. At Ootacamund cross-breeding experiments were continued and a Herbarium for annual and perennial plants growing in the Botanic Gardens, was started during the year. The gardens at Coonoor and Ootacamund continued to be chief centres of attraction to visitors.

Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras

167. During the year the work of producing improved forms of ornamental plant material by selection and breeding was continued by the Agri-Horticultural Society. One of the most notable introductions during the year was the Singapore cherry also known as Jam fruit.

The Annual Flower Show was held on the 20th and 21st February 1937 and was a great success.

FORESTS

[*Report on the administration of the Forest Department for the year 1936–37; Statistical Abstract for British India—Forests—Comparative figures for the year 1935–36 quoted below relate to Madras area only unless otherwise stated*]

General

168. The domestic and agricultural needs of the villagers were supplied from departmental forests as far as possible. Free grants of building materials were made for the reconstruction of houses destroyed by calamities. In Guntūr the ryots were allowed to cut Yepi leaves for fodder. Raw materials required for local cottage industries were supplied by the department as far as possible. The forest officers took special care to keep in touch with ryots. During their tours they heard their grievances and offered suggestions to remedy them.

Working plans

169. The area covered by sanctioned working plans at the beginning of the year after the transfer of certain areas to Orissa, was 11,638 square miles.

During the year working plans were sanctioned for an area of 173 square miles and were either under preparation or awaiting sanction for a further area of 3,355 square miles. A working plan for Cuddapah North Division was sanctioned.

170. The total output of timber for the year was 69,440 tons as compared with 75,700 tons in 1935-36. The quantity of timber removed from reserved forests by Government Agency decreased from 33,580 tons in 1935–36 to 29,720 tons in the year under report partly due to leasing of coupes in Gōdāvari Upper instead of working them and partly due to restricted felling. The quantity of timber collected departmentally and remaining undisposed of was 6·04 lakhs cubic feet as against 6·62 lakhs cubic feet in the previous year. **Forest Utilization —Supply of produce** Timber

The amount of fuel removed from reserved forests including leased forests and reserved lands, was 192,388 tons of which 15,288 tons were removed by Government Agency, 175,475 tons by purchasers and the balance of 1,625 tons by free grantees as against 12,888 tons, 166,400 tons and 1,625 tons respectively in the preceding year. Fuel

The value of bamboos removed by all agencies was Rs. 3·74 lakhs as against Rs. 3·82 lakhs in the previous year. Bamboos

The sales of sandalwood fetched Rs. 5,51,975. The average rate was Rs. 615–8–0 per ton as against Rs. 687 per ton in the preceding year. Sandalwood

The total value of minor forest produce extracted was Rs. 5,68,020 as against Rs. 5,26,126 in the preceding year. About 365 candies of nux vomica were sold at Rs. 11–4–0 a candy as against 270 candies at Rs. 12–8–0 in the previous year. Lac cultivation was continued in Cumbum range, Madura district. Minor forest produce

Free grants were generally made for reconstruction of dwellings destroyed by fire or by cyclone and restricted to deserving cases. The estimated value of forest produce removed by free grantees and right holders amounted to Rs. 79,082 as against Rs. 95,998 in the previous year. Free grants

Grazing

171. During the year 12·34 per cent of the forests under departmental control were closed to grazing. Grazing permits were issued for 1,471,704 animals as against 1,439,228 animals in the previous year. The number of animals that grazed free of charge decreased from 93,668 to 79,100 due to the discontinuance of free grazing facilities in Anantapur and Cuddapah districts granted during the preceding year on account of fodder scarcity. The grazing revenue realized was Rs. 5,97,526 as against Rs. 5,90,434 in 1935-36, the increase being due to better collection in Guntūr and Lower Gōdāvari and discontinuance of free grazing facilities in Anantapur and Cuddapah. Experiments in rotational grazing were continued. Experiments in better strain of grass were being undertaken during the year.

Forest utilization division

172. The Forest Utilization Officer continued to organize sales of logs, the supply of sleepers and the development of minor forest products. The turnover of the division was Rs. 4,79,707 as against Rs. 6,20,998 in the preceding year, the fall being due to the transfer of log sales to the District Forest Officers. There was no overseas trade. The timber market remained normal but there was good demand for shipment quality rosewood logs, very high prices from Rs. 5 to Rs. 13 per cubic foot being fetched. 137,376 cubic feet of teak logs from Beypore depot valued at Rs. 2,16,294 were used for conversion into teak special-sized sleepers for the South Indian Railway.

Sylviculture

173. An area of 27,128 acres of fuel coupes were worked under the simple coppice system. Another area of 2,656 acres was worked under the modified coppice system. Sandalwood was extracted from a total area of 371,903 acres. Bamboos were felled over an area of 1,009,551 acres. The natural regeneration of bamboo and general improvement of coppice regrowth in felled timber and fuel coupes was generally fair in all the divisions. The conversion of non-teak areas into teak areas was progressing in Vizagapatam and in Gōdāvari Upper and Lower divisions.

General administration

174. The area of Reserved Forests at the beginning of the year was 19,017 square miles. The total area at the close of the year was 18,381 square miles consisting of 15,000 square miles of Class I and 3,381 square miles of Class III forests. The decrease in forests in Class I was mainly due to the transfer of the Ganjām Forest Division to the Orissa Province.

Forest settlement

The area under Forest Settlement at the beginning of the year was 349 square miles of which the reservation of 169 square miles in Rampa was declared illegal. An area of 56 square miles was finally settled, leaving a balance of 124 square miles to be settled.

Demarcation and survey

Reserve boundaries were newly demarcated over a total length of 103 miles at a cost of Rs. 1,018. Artificial boundaries were kept in repair mostly by the subordinates of the Department or as part of fire protection operations, and a small portion by hired labour. There was no survey by the Survey of India Party. A portion of the frontier between Mysore and Salem, near Banavankal was jointly verified and surveyed by the representatives of the Mysore and Madras Governments.

Roads and communications

The total expenditure on new works was Rs. 51,416 and on repairs Rs. 91,831 as against Rs. 18,733 and Rs. 96,705 respectively in the previous year. The Ayyaswamimudi Ghat Road and the Korattur Ghat Road were constructed during the year. Seventy-five miles of new roads, bridle paths and inspection paths were constructed ; 2,376 miles of existing ones were repaired.

Buildings and other works

The total expenditure on new works (buildings) was Rs. 25,654 and that on other works including new works and repair of old ones Rs. 4,802.

Livestock

The number of elephants in charge of the department was 110 excluding two animals handed over to the Orissa Province. Their estimated value was Rs. 2,28,225. Twelve elephants including calves were sold, one escaped and one died. Eight calves were born. The number at the end of the year was 104 valued at Rs. 2,16,450.

Protection (from fire, etc.)

Over an area of 3,989 square miles special fire protection was attempted as against an area of 3,956 square miles in the previous year. Of this area 147 square miles were subsequently burnt. The total expenditure on special protection was Rs. 23,893 or Rs. 6-3-6 per square mile as against Rs. 25,148 or Rs. 6-15-0 per square mile in the previous year. The hill tribes in several divisions were allowed certain concessions in reserves in return for fire protection and they were also granted rewards for successful fire protection.

Spike diseases

The spike disease of sandal prevails over extensive areas. The investigation into the disease was continued by the Special Duty Ranger. The experiments were inspected by the Imperial Entomologist.

Teak defoliation

Teak defoliation caused by insects was heavy in Nilambur. Parasites which prey on the defoliators were imported from Burma. Lantana was uprooted as far as possible in plantations and areas under regeneration.

Forest College

Of the 21 students in the 1935-37 division, in the Forest College at Coimbatore 1 was awarded Honours certificate, 17 Higher Standard certificates and 3 Lower Standard certificates. There was a marked improvement in the general health of the students.

Vernacular training schools

Two vernacular training schools were held, one in the Coimbatore South division and the other in the Cuddapah North division. The results of both schools were satisfactory.

Forest offences

There was a decrease in all forms of offences. Out of 9,161 offences in reserved forests disposed of by Magistrates, the accused paid compounding fees in 4,125 cases and in 482 cases the accused were acquitted. In the unreserves out of 2,069 cases actually taken to court 51 ended in acquittal. A sum of Rs. 1,42,618 was realized in compounding fees as against Rs. 1,35,808 in the previous year. The average compounding fee per case and person was Rs. 8-8-0 and Rs. 4-4-8 as against Rs. 13-15-0 and Rs. 7-4-9 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of convictions in cases from Reserved Forests including cases in which the

compounding fees were paid in courts was 95 as against 98 in the previous year. Rewards amounting to Rs. 922 were granted to forest subordinates and private informers who helped the department in the detection and prosecution of sandalwood cases and other offences.

Preservation of wild life

In all 127 cases of offences against game laws were reported—53 cases of illicit shooting, 64 of illicit hunting and 10 of illicit fishing. Of these 54 were compounded, 31 convicted, 7 acquitted, 9 withdrawn and 26 were pending in court at the close of the year.

Hill tribes

The Forest Department continued to look after the aboriginal tribes living in the forests. The hill tribes in the Agency tracts were allowed free removal of forest produce for their own use, free grazing for their cattle and free hunting and in Gōdāvari Upper free podu cultivation. In return for these concessions they were required to protect the forests and to supply labour for forest work for which they were adequately paid. The Yanadis of Sriharikota were kept employed on collection of minor forest produce and on watering the casuarina plantations. Their wages amounted to Rs. 3,360 and their rewards in the shape of provisions, clothing and cash to Rs. 1,321. The expenditure incurred on the Chenchus of the Nallamalais was Rs. 32,982.

Finance

175. The total revenue realized during the year was Rs. 46·36 lakhs as against Rs. 41·49 lakhs in the previous year (excluding 2 forest divisions since transferred to Orissa). The total expenditure was Rs. 40·49 lakhs. The surplus of revenue over expenditure was Rs. 5·87 lakhs. Sandalwood accounted for an increase of Rs. 2·37 lakhs.

Forest panchayats

176. During the fasli year 1936–37 there were 965 Forest Panchayats managing an area of 3,386·57 square miles and paying a rent of Rs. 1,49,562 as against 964 panchayats with an area of 3,395·12 square miles and paying a rent of Rs. 1,50,877-9-0 in the previous year. The number of cow units for which grazing was permitted in the panchayat forests was 536,147 as against 529,170½ in the

previous year. The incidence works out to 4·04 acres a cow unit against 4·11 in 1935–36. The maintenance of these forests was on the whole fair.

CINCHONA PLANTATIONS

[*Administration Report of the Madras Government Cinchona Department for the year 1936–37*]

177. Demand for cinchona products remained more or less constant. A working plan covering future plantation operations for the next few years was approved. The approximate quantity of bark used in the factory during the year was 560,000 lb. Despatches and issues of products from the factory obtained from products in hand on 1st April 1936, and bark put into work and work in progress on 1st April 1937 were 17,130 lb. of pink quinine sulphate, 2,798 lb. of febrifuge, 4,860 lb. of Totaquina, 2,560½ lb. of pink quinine sulphate tablets, 950 lb. of quinine bihydrochloride, and 1,952 lb. of febrifuge tablets. Cinchona plantations were raised on the Anamalais, Naduvattam and Dodabetta.

The net profit of the year under review was Rs. 1,21,040–4–3 against Rs. 1,03,791 in the preceding year.

MINES AND QUARRIES (1936)

[*Report of the Director of Industries on the administration of Mines and Quarries for the year 1936; Statistical Abstract for British India—Mineral Production*]

Output

178. The principal minerals worked during the year were manganese in the Vizagapatam and Bellary districts, magnesite and corundum in the Salem district, mica in the Nellore district (to a small extent also in the Nilgiris district) barytes in the Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts, steatite in the Nellore and Anantapur districts and phosphatic nodules and gypsum in

the Trichinopoly district. In the Chingleput, Kistna and Coimbatore districts stone quarries were worked.

The output of manganese declined by 1,200 tons, net result of the increase of 700 tons in the Bellary district and decrease of 1,900 tons in the Vizagapatam district. In Salem there was a further increase in the production of magnesite as compared with last year. Mining operations for corundum were stopped from 1st February 1936. Owing to the improvement of mica market the output in this mineral increased in Nellore from 436 to 575 tons, the output of waste mica (802 tons) also increasing by 460 tons. The total output of mica excluding waste mica rose by about 140 tons in the Presidency. The production of barytes decreased from 3,347 tons in 1935 to 2,375 tons in the year under review. The output of steatite fell by 185 tons to 40 tons during the year in Anantapur but increased in Nellore by 13 tons to 34 tons. There was considerable increase in the output of gypsum in Trichinopoly district from 528 tons to 1,506 tons. The stone quarried in Chingleput amounted to 69,622 tons, in Coimbatore to 62,651 tons and in Kistna to 21,145 tons.

Labour

179. In the Vizagapatam district outside labour had to be brought from the Central Provinces. Labour was adequate in other places. The relation between labourers and employers continued to be satisfactory. General health of the employees was satisfactory.

Accidents and Prosecutions

180. There was a fatal accident resulting in the death of a male in the Vemula Barytes Mine in Cuddapah district. After due enquiry a compensation of Rs. 500 was paid to the family of the deceased. A hole-driller died and his assistants received injuries in the Sreenivasa Mica Mine of Chennur village, Gudur taluk, Nellore district. The case against the shot-firer and the manager was pending trial at the end of the year. At the Garbham Mine in Vizagapatam district, there was an accident resulting in serious injury to one person. There were seven cases of minor injuries

in Coimbatore district. The owner of the Steatite Mine at Jogipalli Shrotriyam was fined for failure to submit the annual returns. Another lessee was fined Rs. 30 for failing to maintain necessary accounts and registers under the Mines Act.

INDUSTRIES

[*Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1936-37; Statistical Abstract for British India—Industries; Please see also "Mines and Quarries", "Cotton and Jute Mills", "Manufactures" and "Sea-borne Trade" in this report*]

General

181. The year under review was marked by a continuance and even acceleration of the general improvement in world economic activity noticeable in the previous year. There was a general improvement in industrial production which brought about an increase in the consumption of raw materials and consequent improvement in the price levels. In fact it was the best year for many commodity markets since 1929. Although the Madras Presidency as a whole benefited by this general improvement of world conditions, some of the commodities in which Madras was interested failed to respond adequately and some even declined in terms of average values. Paddy and rice, cotton, jute, pepper, sugar and myrobalams exhibited lower average values than in 1935-36.

Loans

182. There were 3 applications for loans for aid under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act of which 2 were recommended and were sanctioned after the close of the year. The State Aid to Industries Act was further amended during the year to provide for extended aid to cottage industries, the definition of the term "cottage industries" being relaxed so as to include industries carried on by workers in their own homes even though the middlemen stand to gain by the cottage worker's labour.

Assistance to trade and industry

183. A large number of enquiries were received by the Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Information and a considerable number of periodical and special reports were prepared during the

year. Supplying information regarding reliable firms for the purchase of machinery, appliances and accessories, indicating possible sources of raw materials, furnishing information regarding markets, affording advice in regard to commercial possibilities of projected schemes, were some of the measures taken by the Department to assist persons desirous of starting new industries or extending and improving the existing ones.

Investigation

184. A good deal of spade work was done by the Department in accelerating industrial development of the Presidency and the feasibility of establishing various large scale industries of fundamental importance to the economic life of the nation was examined. It was largely through the efforts of this Department the Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation, Limited, was formed during the year.

Cottage industries

185. The encouragement of cottage industries has been more and more engaging the attention of the Government in recent years. With the object of promoting small scale industries and assisting them to develop on up-to-date and more profitable lines, the Government sanctioned the provision of intensive courses in certain small scale industries, namely, leather goods manufacture, casting and metal working, pottery and coir working. The Madras scheme which provided for grants of assistance to Cumbli weaving and Ellore Pile Carpet industries was sanctioned by the Government of India with slight modification. A number of demonstrations of improved methods of coir retting and coir production, manufacture of white sugar and improved jaggery from palmyra juice, were arranged in a few districts. The third annual grant of Rs. 3,000 sanctioned by the Government to the authorities of the Victoria Technical Institute to enable them to arrange for the sale of Madras products in European countries through an agent in London, was disbursed in the year under review. A separate stand was organized for the Victoria Technical Institute at the British Industries Fair. The value of the orders received at the Fair amounted

to Rs. 1,052-8-0 as against Rs. 168 in the previous year.

General

186. As compared with the preceding year the aggregate value of the trade of the Madras Presidency increased by Rs. 672·09 lakhs or by 8·86 per cent to Rs. 8,257·57 lakhs. The foreign trade increased from Rs. 4,337·37 lakhs to Rs. 5,215·15 lakhs but the coasting trade declined from Rs. 3,248·11 lakhs to Rs. 3,042·11 lakhs. Imports from foreign countries on private account declined by 2·83 per cent and exports increased by 34·83 per cent. The trade with the British Empire represented 53·92 per cent of the total foreign trade of the Presidency as against 57·66 per cent in 1935–36. Imports increased by Rs. 46·41 lakhs to Rs. 835·08 lakhs or by 6 per cent while exports advanced by Rs. 273·35 lakhs to Rs. 1,942·40 lakhs or 16·38 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom declined by Rs. 6·17 lakhs to Rs. 660·92 lakhs while exports to that country advanced by Rs. 193·00 lakhs. The percentage of trade with the United Kingdom to the total foreign trade declined from 45·20 to 41·03 per cent.

Cotton

The estimated area of cotton in the Presidency decreased by 4·3 per cent and the yield declined by 0·4 per cent as compared with last year. The exports of cotton increased by 205·5 per cent in value.

Tanned hides and skins

The total quantity of tanned hides and skins exported increased by 25 per cent in weight and 30 per cent in value as compared with last year. The quantity exported was 24,314 tons valued at Rs. 643·20 lakhs.

Sugar

The area planted with sugarcane up to 25th December 1936 was estimated at 121,530 acres, an increase of 2·5 per cent compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The production of cane and palmyra factories in the Presidency may be estimated at 33,000 tons as against an estimated consumption of 100,000 tons.

Oil-seeds

The area and yield of groundnut have been estimated at 3,426,500 acres and 1,652,200 tons of unshelled nuts, an increase of 38 and 37·5 per cent respectively as compared with last year. There

was considerable increase in the quantity and value of export trade. The export of castor seeds also showed an improvement.

There was decline in the exports of coir yarn and manufactures from 681,288 cwt. valued at Rs. 87·01 lakhs in 1935–36 to 545,611 cwt. valued at Rs. 70·07 lakhs in 1936–37. Coir

Exports of sandalwood oil increased from 3,273 gallons valued at Rs. 2·83 lakhs to 6,410 gallons valued at Rs. 5·02 lakhs. There was a slight improvement in the timber trade on the West Coast, heavy demands from France for rosewood being a feature of the year. The Tile industry showed some improvement in Malabar but in South Kanara it remained in a depressed condition. The slate manufacturing industry continued to develop. The India Steel Rolling Mills, Ltd., Negapatam, which commenced work only in January 1936 had a good year. The general condition of the cement industry was satisfactory. Miscellaneous

187. The Institute had to face continued competition from private factories both large and small. Despite the difficult conditions there was a satisfactory improvement in the sales and the result (subject to audit) of the year's working showed a net profit of Rs. 22,113 as compared with Rs. 15,214 in the previous year. **Government manufacturing concerns** Kerala Soap Institute

A number of experiments in cosmetics and experiments in the manufacture of insecticides, fungicides and sprayers were undertaken during the year. The question of developing an essential oil industry on the West Coast was under investigation at the close of the year.

The Madras Textile Institute continued to provide the usual courses of instruction. On 31st March 1937, there were 106 students undergoing training in the Institute. Madras Textile Institute

Research work was undertaken under the Government of India subvention scheme on the incidence of contamination, effect of ventilation, environment and other relative factors in relation to pebrine disease in the mulberry silk worms. The experiments were in progress at the end of Sericulture and ericulture

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the year. The peripatetic rearing party of one rearer and 14 moth testers and a silk-reeling demonstrator, of which nine moth testers were provided under the Government of India subvention scheme, were stationed at 15 important villages of the Kollegal taluk. The party tested 2,474,445 layings. The tested layings were in increasing demand and the sale of disease-free layings yielded a profit of Rs. 276–0–6. During the year 75,000 cross-breed layings were supplied as against 12,586 in the previous year. The work done at the silk farms at Coonoor, Palmaner, Hosur and Thadanguni followed the usual lines.

The silk-reeling demonstrator gave successful demonstrations in the improved type of Japanese foot-reeling machine with four reels.

In the absence of an outlet for eri cocoons little development in ericulture has been possible during the year.

Engineering

The main work of the Engineering section is boring for water. The total number of borings put down and the depth bored during the year were 1,034 and 66,369 feet respectively as against 995 and 60,737 feet in the previous year. Of the 775 successful borings put down, those for agricultural purposes numbered 543. Twenty-nine artesian springs were tapped of which 24 were in East and West Godavari districts. The department maintained 22 pumping plants for hiring out to ryots to pump water during periods of drought or for well sinking. No loans were granted during the year for the purchase of pumping plants.

Industrial education
Scholarships

188. During the year three new scholarships were granted for training in the United Kingdom, two of them for training in Electrical Engineering with special reference to Broadcasting and one for Aviation. Besides, one scholarship for study at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, 5 for study at the Andhra University and 3 for postgraduate work at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, were granted. Sixty scholarships ranging from Rs. 1–8–0 to

Rs. 7–8–0 were awarded as usual to pupils learning trades in various industrial schools.

The number of new admissions during the year in the Government School of Technology was 365. The School provides education in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering courses, printing course and various other courses such as wiring, plumbing and vernacular drawing. The strength of the School on 31st March 1937 was 992. There were 87 candidates at the end of the year in the Madura Industrial School, which provides courses of training in the Engineering and wood-working trades and also courses in electric wiring. In the School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, good progress was made with the experiments on enamelling on gold, silver and copper, and cotton and leather painting. The number of articles manufactured during the year was 633 valued at Rs. 5,266–7–6 and 608 articles were sold for Rs. 5,365–13–6. At the Leather Trades Institute, Madras, experimental work in the study of pickling of hides and skins, study of South Indian tannage, preparation of improved leather for water buckets, etc., was instituted by the Tanning Expert. The Tanning Expert visited a number of tanneries and gave demonstrations and advice on various problems arising in the trade.

Government industrial schools

At the close of the year there were 74 aided recognized industrial schools excluding those managed by Government direct. There were 7,717 pupils receiving instruction in these schools including Government institutions as against 7,558 in the previous year.

Aided industrial schools

189. The expenditure of the department increased from Rs. 11,54,581 in 1935–36 to Rs. 11,84,773 during the year and receipts increased from Rs. 4,16,992 to Rs. 4,74,090. The net cost of the department thus decreased by Rs. 26,906 in spite of increased expenditure under some heads due to normal expansion of departmental activities.

Finance

MANUFACTURES

[*Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, for the year 1936; Statement of cotton and jute mills in the Madras Presidency for the year 1936–37; Report of the Department of Industries for the year 1936–37*]

Cotton and jute mills

190. There were forty-seven cotton mills at work in the Presidency with 1,134,222 spindles and 5,866 looms. The mill production of yarn during the year amounted to 129·89 million pounds as compared with 113·64 million pounds in the previous year. The mill production of cotton piece-goods increased from 75·88 to 76·89 million yards. The textile industry during the greater part of the year passed through a quiet period. The spinning mills increased their yarn rates due to the rise in cotton values.

There were four jute mills in existence with 971 looms and 22,640 spindles as against 966 looms and 22,384 spindles in the previous year. In the latter part of the year there were extensive strikes in the mills at Calcutta and the prices for finished goods advanced rapidly.

Minor industries

191. At the close of the year 1936, the number of factories in commission other than textile industries (including cotton and jute mills, gins and presses, silk, hosiery, dress-making and embroidery, lace and carpet factories) in the Madras Presidency coming under the Factories Act, 1934, was 1,058 representing an increase of 63 over the figure of the previous year. Of the 1,058 factories, 182 were seasonal and 876 perennial. The average daily number of operatives employed in the 1,058 factories was 80,535 as against 76,548 reported in the previous year.

Industrial occupations.

The following statement shows the number of persons employed in the more important industries :—

Classes of factories.	Persons employed.
Rice mills	14,349
Railway workshops (including Railway signal workshops)	12,139
Printing presses	6,479
Bricks and tile factories	6,057
Coffee curing works	5,647

Classes of factories.	Persons employed.
Sugar factories	3,969
Tobacco curing works	3,541
Groundnut decorticating factories ...	3,513
Rope works	2,722
Tea factories	2,810
General engineering works	2,425
Tanneries	2,292
Coach building and motor works ...	1,402
Cashewnut factories	1,368
Saw mills	888
Bones and manure works	871
Match factories	857
Metal works	713
Kerosene tinning and packing ...	685
Ordnance factories	660
Electrical engineering	614
Aluminium factories	572
Dockyards	560
Carpentry and cabinet making works.	517
Jewellery works	474
Foundries	441
Oil milling	360
Tramway workshops	291
Steel rolling mills	247
Match materials manufacturing concerns	244
Breweries and distilleries	230
Leather and shoes manufacturing works	228
Cement works	216
Umbrella and soap making works ...	156
Government Industrial Institutes ...	143
Confectionery	132
Glass works	120
Forage presses	116
Turmeric polishing	113
Paddy boiling	112
Water pumping stations	112
Gram mills	102
Medical stores	102

Factories (1936)

192. At the close of the year 1936 the number of factories coming under the new Factories Act of 1934 was 1,651 an increase of 91 or 5·8 per cent over the figures for the previous year. Of these 67 factories remained closed. Of the remaining 1,584 factories in commission 1,032 were perennial and 552 seasonal. The average daily number of operatives employed during the year in the 1,584 factories rose by 4·9 per cent from 162,745 in 1935 to 170,800. As usual textile factories including cotton, jute and silk mills gave employment to

the largest number of labourers. The number of women and children employed in the registered factories during the year was 44,115 and 5,257 respectively.

Inspections

The total number of inspections by all Inspectors including 713 inspections made by additional Inspectors was 3,316 as against 3,137 in the previous year. Forty-six out of the 1,584 factories in commission were not inspected during the year due to various reasons. Several visits were made on weekly holidays and prosecutions launched in 14 cases. All of them ended in convictions. Sixty-nine surprise visits were made to check employment during the rest period or after-hours. As a result 19 prosecutions were launched. Of these 18 resulted in convictions and one case was withdrawn.

Health and sanitation

The health of the operatives was generally good. No epidemic was reported during the year. Cleanliness of the factory premises and their surroundings was fairly well maintained.

Wages

A comparison of the rate of wages for 1935 and 1936 shows that in respect of skilled labour there was a slight increase in the case of firemen turners, machinists, blacksmiths, compositors, weavers of spindles in cotton and jute mills and decrease in the case of engine drivers, oilmen, fitters, rivetters, boilersmiths, moulders and carpenters. For unskilled labour the wages of both female and male coolies in jute and cotton presses showed a fall; those of female agricultural labourers and wages of male and female coolies in ginning factories and the wages of female coolies in rice mills also showed a fall.

Strikes

During the year there were 13 strikes as against 19 in the previous year in the registered factories. None of them was of a serious character.

Fires

There were four cases of fire during the year. They occurred in ginning and decorticating, coir yarn and match factories. The total estimated loss was about Rs. 10,180 fully covered by insurance. In one of these cases three accidents occurred to workmen who tried to put down the fire.

Fencing and guarding of dangerous parts of ways, works and machinery were well attended to. Seventeen prosecutions were instituted for contravention of the provisions and all the cases ended in convictions. The total number of accidents reported increased from 1,605 in 1935 to 1,861 during the year. There was an increase in minor accidents in the railway workshops and in serious accidents in miscellaneous factories. Of the 11 fatal and 499 serious accidents, two of the former and 141 of the latter category were caused by machinery moved by mechanical power. All serious accidents were carefully enquired into. Accidents

Occupiers and managers of 54 factories involving 62 persons were prosecuted during the year. Convictions were obtained in all on 135 counts and fines were levied ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 50 per count. Prosecutions

During the year housing accommodation was provided in a number of factories and some of the existing ones were also rebuilt or improved. Medical facilities were provided as usual on tea estates and in large industrial concerns. Latrine exemptions granted during the previous year were revoked in the case of eight factories. Pressure continued to be exerted to compel the proper supply of drinking water in factories. Housing and Welfare work

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LABOUR AND DEPRESSED CLASSES

[*Report on the administration of the Labour Department for the year 1936–37 ; Report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1936*]

193. Fourteen trade unions were registered during the year and the registration of two unions was cancelled ; one union was transferred to the Orissa Province. The total number of unions registered since the introduction of the Act up to the end of the year was 69 of which only 43 unions were actually working. **Labour** Trade unions

Labour disputes

Labour disputes in registered factories have been dealt with elsewhere. No major dispute of any importance arose during the year. There were scavengers' strikes in the Municipalities of Vaniyambadi, Tinnevelly and Kumbakonam, a barbers' strike in Bellary town, cartmen's strike in Negapatam. There was a strike among toddy-tappers in Madras. There were several other strikes of little importance. All of them ended peacefully.

Trade Disputes Act

There were no applications for the appointment of any Court of Enquiry or Board of Conciliation, and the machinery of the Trade Disputes Act was, therefore, not used during the year.

Workmen's Compensation Act

Out of the 222 cases for disposal under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 186 cases were disposed of during the year. The balance of compensation in deposit at the commencement of the year was Rs. 9,184. The total amount deposited during the year was Rs. 56,262-6-5. The total payment made was Rs. 48,184-2-8.

Depressed Classes (1936-37)

General

194. The District Collectors in the mufassal continued to be responsible for the work of the amelioration of the condition of these classes. In some districts they were assisted by District Labour Officers. The ameliorative work proceeded on the usual lines.

House-sites

The facilities provided by the revised policy of acquisition of house-sites mentioned in last year's report (paragraph 198) were not much availed of by the Depressed Classes. During the year an extent of 131·94¾ acres providing 1,359 house-sites was assigned from the land at the disposal of the Government bringing the total number of house-sites assigned under the method of free assignment to 37,117 up to the end of the year under report.

Education

The policy of maintaining separate schools for these classes, where necessary, was continued. The tone and discipline and the working of the schools improved during the year. There were 1,006 schools at the beginning of the year. Thirty-one new schools were opened and 59 schools closed during the year with the result that 978

schools were working at the end of the year; 970 of these were day schools, 6 night schools and 2 combined day-and-night schools and 39,926 pupils (31,071 boys and 8,855 girls) were studying in these schools. The number of teachers employed was 1,321 of whom 1,319 were trained teachers. A sum of Rs. 21,073 was spent on construction and repairs of school sheds.

Scholarships

In order to encourage the education and vocational training of the Depressed Classes a number of scholarships and stipends were granted as before. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 74,433 for scholarships and stipends and Rs. 3,734 for books, clothing, etc., for boys. Sixty-one residential scholarships, 18 non-residential scholarships for reading in Arts Colleges, 2,574 for study in secondary and elementary schools, 4 for professional courses of study and 157 industrial scholarships were sanctioned, to mention a few specific cases.

Hostels

The Slater Hostel at Perambur, Madras, the Paddison Hostel at Madras, the Sundaracharlu Hostel at Salem, the Government Depressed Classes Hostels at Masulipatam and Calicut were run successfully by Government. Besides, 9 private hostels or boarding houses were subsidized by Government. Boarding grants were paid to 155 pupils during the year—57 renewals and 98 fresh cases. Besides, general boarding grants were granted to a number of private or non-Government institutions and also to individual pupils—the Toda pupils of the Nilgiris, the Korava pupils in Salem, and the Vaduvarpatti Korava pupils of the Ramnad district, to mention a few such cases.

General ameliorative work

The total expenditure incurred during the year on construction and repair of wells was Rs. 1,22,793. 273 wells were constructed and 121 repaired during the year. The total expenditure incurred in provision of pathways, burial-grounds and latrines and other sanitary amenities amounted to Rs. 4,198. In the Madras City a sum of Rs. 8,441 was spent on sanitary improvements such as the forming of roads and provision of water-taps and drains and latrines in the cheris.

195. The work relating to Kallar reclamation has been dealt with in Chapter III.

Criminal Tribes Reclamation

Apart from the criminal tribes settlements which are dealt with below, there were a number of reclamation schools. Of the five schools in Salem district for the reclamation of Koravars, one at Madattur was under Government management. Work was steady and progress satisfactory. Attendance in all the classes was regular. Percentage of literates was somewhere in the neighbourhood of fifty or sixty.

In order to make the Lambadis settle at one place as peaceful cultivators an extent of 3,681 acres in Vinukonda taluk, Guntur district, was disafforested for assignment. About 1,691 acres were already assigned. An extent of 353 acres was under the occupation of the Lambadi settlers in the Palnad taluk. They were surveyed and assigned to these people. Water-supply was adequate. There was only one board school at the Hanumapuram Settlement. The conduct and behaviour of these Lambadis were generally satisfactory.

Criminal Tribes Settlements

196. The number of settlements at the end of the year was five, the one at Konnur having been abolished. The abolition was nominal as all the settlers had already been permitted to reside outside the settlements as most of them were employed on the Railways. A temporary out-post was established at Konnur with one Head constable and four constables to watch and control these settlers.

Due to a large number of discharges there was a decrease in the population during the year in the Stuartpuram, Sitanagaram, Aziznagar and Bitragunta Settlements. In the Stuartpuram and Aziznagar Settlements large numbers of persons although freed from the restrictions of the Criminal Tribes Act continued to reside within these settlements. The chief occupation of the settlers was agriculture. Besides, in the Aziznagar Settlement there were subsidiary occupations such as weaving, carpentry and leather manufacture. In Sithanagaram Settlement most of the

able-bodied settlers worked in the quarries. Most of the work done in Bitragunta Settlement was unremunerative. There were compounders and midwives in the Settlements of Stuartpuram, Sithanagaram and Bitragunta and only a compounder at Siddhapuram. Each settlement was provided with a dispensary, the medicines for which were supplied at Government cost. In each of the settlements there is a school, attendance at which is compulsory. Scout troops and cub packs were maintained in the four settlements except the one at Bitragunta. There was an absence of crime under the Indian Penal Code in the Siddhapuram Settlement. During the year the registration of 695 settlers was cancelled.

Criminal Tribes Act

197. For the first time, the Malas, Madigas and Reddikas of certain taluks of the East Godavari district, the Boyas and Sugalis of certain taluks of the Bellary district, the Kalwoddars of the Trichinopoly district were brought under the scope of the Criminal Tribes Act. The number of persons registered in the course of the year was 2,297 while 4,535 persons as against 1,731 in the previous year, were removed from the registers on account of good conduct and for other reasons. At the close of the year the number of criminal tribe members on the rolls was 38,301 excluding 38,093 Piramalai Kallars. The application of Abeyance System of control of the criminal tribe members continued to show beneficial results. The number of persons earning good conduct relief was 20,838 as against 20,222 in the previous year.

SEA-BORNE TRADE

General summary

198. The aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency was Rs. 82·80 crores showing an increase of Rs. 6·70 crores as compared with the previous year. Government transactions accounted for Rs. 22·97 lakhs, showing a decrease of Rs. 1·24 lakhs. The total value of foreign trade in private merchandise and treasure rose by

Rs. 8·78 crores to Rs. 52·15 crores, of which imports accounted for Rs. 15·64 crores and exports Rs. 36·51 crores. The coasting trade fell by Rs. 2·06 crores to Rs. 30·42 crores.

Foreign trade-Imports

199. The total value of foreign imports of private merchandise (excluding treasure) fell by Rs. 0·45 crore to Rs. 15·26 crores, the net result of smaller receipts of sugar, grain and pulse (chiefly rice and paddy), soap, metals and ores, cotton manufactures and paper and pasteboard, and increases in spices, instruments, apparatus and appliances, machinery and millwork, tea chests and rubber, art silk, and silk raw and manufactured as shown below :—

	1935-36. RS. IN LAKHS.	1936-37. RS. IN LAKHS.
	Decrease.	
Sugar	33·49	0·87
Grain, pulse and flour ...	116·27	44·84
Soap	7·19	5·25
Metals and ores	136·55	106·69
Cotton manufactures	128·26	102·90
Paper and pasteboard ...	48·27	41·13
	Increase.	
Spices	26·08	37·44
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	43·80	59·46
Machinery and millwork ...	167·02	220·23
Tea chests	11·91	14·23
Rubber	32·93	41·16
Art silk	21·32	25·07
Silk, raw and manufactured...	19·69	23·09

Sugar — Imports of sugar were the lowest on record and import trade in this commodity is obviously reaching vanishing point due to the development of the indigenous industry.

Rice — The continuance of the import duty on broken rice was responsible for the small importation of only 2,754 tons as against 56,741 tons in the previous year.

Soap — The fall in imports of soap was due to the development in the indigenous industry.

Metals and ores — Of the total imports of metals and ores to the tune of Rs. 106·69 lakhs, iron and steel alone contributed 39,993 tons valued at Rs. 61·79 lakhs

of which 19,593 tons valued at Rs. 32·12 lakhs were subject to protective duty. The decline in imports of iron and steel as also of other metals was due to increase in prices consequent on large demand in the continental countries and to overstock in the market. The United Kingdom was the chief supplier as usual in iron and steel and was followed by Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Japan and France in the order of importance. Brass was imported from the United Kingdom (Rs. 6·03 lakhs) and Germany (Rs. 13·10 lakhs) and copper from the United Kingdom (Rs 5·80 lakhs) and Germany (Rs. 3·20 lakhs).

Cotton twist and yarn

Imports of cotton twist and yarn from the United Kingdom continued to decline, attributable to the improved quality produced by the Indian mills, to competition from Japan and China and to reduced demand from handloom weavers who were unable to sell their products at profitable prices.

Piece-goods

The trade in cotton piece-goods declined further by Rs. 25·12 lakhs to Rs. 94·65 lakhs as against Rs. 338·51 lakhs in 1929–30 and Rs. 186·88 lakhs in 1930–31. Smaller quantities were imported of all varieties usually supplied by the United Kingdom. Japan supplied plain grey long cloth and shirtings to the value of Rs. 20·90 lakhs against Rs. 22·05 lakhs last year. Imports of printed goods from Japan rose by Rs. 2·89 lakhs to Rs. 3·76 lakhs. The general decline is attributable to the rapid progress made by the Indian mills in the production of a wider range of high class finished goods. In woven coloured goods and in dhoties, notable advances were made in the qualities turned out. The intensive rearmament programme started by some nations had an immediate effect on the imports, as the prices of raw materials increased and manufacturers were reluctant to quote for forward shipments. The reduction of duty on British piece-goods did not succeed to any appreciable extent in stimulating imports from the United Kingdom.

Paper and pasteboard

The countries that contributed generally to the trade under paper and pasteboard were the United

Kingdom, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Finland and the Netherlands. Owing to excess stock in the local market and increased output and improved quality of paper manufactured in Indian mills, imports of printing paper fell from Rs. 18·87 lakhs to Rs. 13·93 lakhs. The total quantity of printing paper "protected was 19,482 cwt. valued at Rs. 2·74 lakhs and "not protected" was 141,108 cwt. valued at Rs. 11·19 lakhs.

Spices

The increase in spices was due to larger imports of betelnuts from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon. Zanzibar sent cloves to the extent of 4,539 cwt. valued at Rs. 2·22 lakhs as against 1,813 cwt. valued at Rs. 0·70 lakh in 1935-36.

Instruments, apparatus, etc.

As the result of several electrical schemes which have been initiated or are under completion in the Presidency, the imports of instruments, apparatus and appliances were very heavy and higher than in any previous year. The principal suppliers were the United Kingdom (Rs. 33·51 lakhs), Germany (Rs. 9·34 lakhs), the United States of America (Rs. 6·40 lakhs), Japan (Rs. 4·32 lakhs), Belgium (Rs. 1·82 lakhs). The United Kingdom was the principal contributor in wires and cables (Rs. 14·10 lakhs), electric fans (Rs. 2·84 lakhs), gas-filled electric bulbs (Rs. 1·38 lakhs), scientific appliances (Rs. 1·02 lakhs), and other kinds (Rs. 2·28 lakhs). Japan sent bare copper wire to the extent of Rs. 2·40 lakhs followed by the United Kingdom (Rs. 1·05 lakhs). The United States of America supplied batteries of the value of Rs. 1·66 lakhs.

Machinery and millwork

Imports of machinery and millwork showed considerable improvement and were in excess of the imports for 1932-33 by about 100 per cent and of those for 1935-36 by about 32 per cent. The increase was due to the initiation of several electrical schemes in different parts of the presidency, the erection of textile mills and heavy imports of railway locomotive engines and parts. The share of the United Kingdom represented Rs. 156·70 lakhs or 71 per cent as against Rs. 119·07 lakhs or 72 per cent in the previous year. The other countries which contributed in

the order of importance were Germany (Rs. 27·80 lakhs), the United States of America (Rs. 10·56 lakhs), Ceylon (Rs. 8·81 lakhs), Switzerland (Rs. 3·98 lakhs), Denmark (Rs. 3·09 lakhs) and Belgium (Rs. 2·23 lakhs).

Tea chests

The United Kingdom was the principal contributor in tea chests to the value of Rs. 10·41 lakhs while Finland increased her supply by Rs. 1·19 lakhs to Rs. 1·67 lakhs.

Rubber

Raw rubber to the extent of 402,817 lb. valued at Rs. 0·80 lakh was imported from Ceylon from which there had been no imports in the previous year. The total values of imports of rubber manufactures from the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States of America and Japan amounted to Rs. 31·13 lakhs, Rs. 5·31 lakhs, Rs. 1·63 lakhs and Rs. 1·71 lakhs respectively.

Art silk and yarn

Partly due to sanctions against Italy and partly to the growing popularity of Japanese art silk yarn, supply of art silk yarn and manufactures from Japan increased by Rs. 5·90 lakhs to Rs. 19·64 lakhs whereas Italy's supply decreased by Rs. 1·49 lakhs to Rs. 0·47 lakh. Art silk piece-goods from Japan also rose from Rs. 1·64 lakhs to Rs. 3·70 lakhs.

Raw silk

In raw silk, China and Japan contributed to the extent of 141,369 lb. and 334,664 lb. valued at Rs. 4·84 lakhs and Rs. 12·19 lakhs respectively. Japan was the chief source of supply in silk piece-goods amounting to 821,253 yards valued at Rs. 4·31 lakhs as against 1,033,296 yards valued at Rs. 5·35 lakhs in the previous year.

Exports

200. The total exports (including re-exports) rose from Rs. 2,691·28 lakhs to Rs. 3,624·35 lakhs. The increase was chiefly due to large shipments of raw cotton, seeds, oil-cakes, cotton manufactures, postal articles and leather. Decrease was noticed under coffee and coir, raw and manufactured.

	1935-36. RS. IN LAKHS.	1936-37. RS. IN LAKHS. Increase.
Raw cotton	97·07	2,96·55
Seeds	580·27	1,113·39
Oil-cakes	43·24	63·08

	1935-36. RS. IN LAKHS.	1936-37. RS. IN LAKHS.
	Increase.	
Cotton manufactures	113·80	162·24
Postal articles	21·14	28·73
Leather	517·84	675·22
	Decrease.	
Coffee	101·23	82·02
Coir, raw and manufactured ...	87·30	70·30

Cotton

Exports of raw cotton rose by 224 per cent in weight and 206 per cent in value. The increase was due to the cheapness of the Indian variety. Japan, Germany and the United Kingdom took 56 per cent, 6 per cent and 12 per cent of the total quantity respectively as against 27 per cent, 23 per cent and 11 per cent in 1935–36.

Groundnuts

Exports of groundnuts improved considerably in consequence of heavy production. The quantity and value increased by 306,347 tons and Rs. 522·13 lakhs to 638,577 tons and Rs. 1,060·52 lakhs. France, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Egypt were the principal consumers.

Castor seeds increased by 5,140 tons valued Rs. 6·68 lakhs to 23,525 tons valued Rs. 33·77 lakhs. The United Kingdom was the chief consumer and she consumed to the extent of 17,119 tons valued Rs. 24·27 lakhs. Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands took niger seeds to the extent of 848 tons, 459 tons and 328 tons valued at Rs. 0·96 lakh, Rs. 0·54 lakh and Rs. 0·39 lakh respectively. Coriander went to Ceylon (1,840 tons—Rs. 1·88 lakhs).

Oil-cakes

The increase in oil-cakes was the result of increased produce of groundnut-cake during 1936, the exports of which amounted to 61,550 tons valued at Rs. 42·59 lakhs against 38,745 tons valued at Rs. 24·28 lakhs in 1935–36.

Cotton twist and yarn

Exports of cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods increased from Rs. 82·97 lakhs to Rs. 111·88 lakhs. The Madras handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece were absorbed by the United Kingdom and Nigeria to the extent of Rs. 15·56 lakhs and Rs. 26·86 lakhs respectively. Ceylon took coloured

piece-goods to the value of Rs. 69·24 lakhs and the Straits Settlements Rs. 31·08 lakhs as against Rs. 52·30 lakhs and Rs. 21·43 lakhs respectively in the previous year.

Postal articles

The improvement in the volume of postal articles was chiefly due to the participation of Ceylon (Rs. 17·52 lakhs), the Straits (Rs. 2·22 lakhs) and the Federated Malay States (Rs. 1·82 lakhs).

Leather

There was a welcome improvement in the exports of leather from Rs. 517·88 lakhs to Rs. 675·22 lakhs. The United Kingdom was the chief purchaser in all varieties.

Coffee

Although the price of coffee declined from Rs. 47 per cwt. to Rs. 40, the demand was comparatively poor as shipments declined from 213,744 cwt. valued at Rs. 101·23 lakhs to 205,842 cwt. valued at Rs. 82·00 lakhs. The principal markets were, as usual, France (86,745 cwt.—Rs. 30·90 lakhs), the United Kingdom (29,977 cwt.—Rs. 15·98 lakhs), Norway (33,862 cwt.—Rs. 12·76 lakhs), Belgium (19,997 cwt.—Rs. 8·09 lakhs), Iraq (7,511 cwt.—Rs. 3·02 lakhs), Germany (7,196 cwt.—Rs. 2·92 lakhs) and the Commonwealth of Australia (6,060 cwt.—Rs. 2·50 lakhs).

Coir

Coir raw and manufactured, a West Coast industry, had a set back owing to heavy shipments in the previous year. The total quantity and value of coir manufactures exported were 545,611 cwt. valued at Rs. 70·07 lakhs as against 681,288 cwt. valued at Rs. 87·01 lakhs in the previous year. The chief destinations of coir manufactures were, as usual, the United Kingdom (137,830 cwt.—Rs. 26·67 lakhs), Germany (97,396 cwt.—Rs. 9·22 lakhs), the Netherlands (54,812 cwt.—Rs. 6·09 lakhs), Belgium (53,859 cwt.—Rs. 5·19 lakhs), France (55,093 cwt.—Rs. 5·33 lakhs), Italy (24,725 cwt.—Rs. 2·47 lakhs), and the United States of America (29,900 cwt.—Rs. 4·09 lakhs). The bulk of the exports of coir mats and matting was consigned to the United Kingdom (39,186 cwts. valued at Rs. 12·07 lakhs).

Treasure

201. Imports of gold declined by Rs. 9·13 lakhs to Rs. 23·19 lakhs and consisted entirely of bullion from Ceylon (Rs. 22·79 lakhs) and the United

Kingdom (Rs. 0·40 lakh) and the exports declined further from Rs. 4·72 lakhs to Rs. 1·18 lakhs. In the year 1932–33, the exports went up to Rs. 419·73 lakhs and export trade in gold seems to be vanishing. The imports of silver rose from Rs. 5·13 lakhs to Rs. 14·53 lakhs of which the share of the United Kingdom was Rs. 14·47 lakhs. The exports of currency notes to Ceylon fell from Rs. 32·79 lakhs to Rs. 25·31 lakhs.

Coasting trade

202. The total value of coasting trade fell from Rs. 32,48·11 lakhs to Rs. 3,042·41 lakhs of which imports accounted for Rs. 2,100·20 lakhs and exports Rs. 942·22 lakhs. The trade with Bengal (Rs. 518·61 lakhs) showed an increase while there was decline in Burma (Rs. 1,290·87 lakhs), Bombay (Rs. 757·90 lakhs) and Sind (Rs. 260·96 lakhs).

Trade by countries

203. The aggregate total value of the trade of the Madras Presidency with foreign countries (excluding treasure) increased by Rs. 888·55 lakhs. The trade of the British Empire represented 53·92 per cent of the total trade. Imports increased by Rs. 46·41 lakhs to Rs. 835·08 lakhs and exports by Rs. 273·35 lakhs to Rs. 1,942·40 lakhs. The import trade with foreign countries declined by Rs. 90·94 lakhs to Rs. 691·50 lakhs while that of exports showed an increase of Rs. 659·73 lakhs over last year.

Trade by ports

204. The value of the total trade on private account of the Port of Madras, which represented 39 per cent of the total trade of the Presidency, increased by Rs. 264·64 lakhs to Rs. 3,166·82 lakhs. The foreign trade increased by Rs. 343·17 lakhs while the coasting trade declined from Rs. 820·08 lakhs to Rs. 741·54 lakhs. Among the subordinate ports the position of the last year continues unchanged, i.e., Cochin stands first followed by Tuticorin and Calicut.

Shipping

205. The number of ships, trading between Madras Ports and foreign countries, fell from 1,117 to 1,102, of which, 83 entered and 27 cleared in ballast. Eight hundred and twenty-one vessels were British, 62 German, 53 Japanese, 32 Norwegian, 21 French, 41 Italian, 21 American, 11 Grecian, 17 Dutch, 15 Swedish and 8 other nationalities.

PUBLIC WORKS

[*Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Madras Presidency, for the year 1936–37*]

Administrative changes

206. Consequent on the formation of the Orissa Province on 1st April 1936 the Chicacole subdivision was transferred to the Vizagapatam Division and an additional section (the Sompeta section) was formed. The Anantagiri section was transferred from Koraput to the Parvatipur subdivision in the Vizagapatam Division. A new subdivision was formed for the construction of buildings for the New Headquarters Hospital at Cocanada. The Special subdivision for replacing shutters over the Gōdāvari Anicut was closed in June 1936. The Vemuladevi and Losari Special subdivision was closed temporarily on 17th October 1936 and reopened in January 1937.

In the Bezwada Circle, the Special subdivision for Minor Irrigation Works was closed in October 1936. The Aqueduct subdivision of the Kistna Special Division was closed. A new subdivision for the excavation of Appapuram Channel was formed.

In the Madras Circle a Central Presidency Division was formed to afford relief to the North and South Presidency Divisions. A road division was formed for laying experimental surfacings on the Great Northern Trunk Road.

In the Coimbatore Circle, the Sales subdivision of Salem Division at Mettur was abolished and the work added on to the Stanley Dam Division.

Chief Engineer's Office (Buildings and Roads)

207. In March 1936 the Consulting Architect's section was bifurcated into the Special Architect's section and the Consulting Architect's section. They attended to the work of preparing schedule of quantities and estimates for a number of schemes. Many important building schemes were dealt with during the year.

Educational grant-in-aid cases were dealt with to the value of Rs. 28,38,607.

Technical section

In the Technical section 283 estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 277 lakhs were scrutinized.

Of these 223 were under buildings, 13 under water-supply, 8 under drainage, 12 for bridges and causeways, 23 for roads and 4 miscellaneous.

CIVIL WORKS (1936-37)

Expenditure

208. The total expenditure during the year on works and repairs under all heads was Rs. 59·09 lakhs as compared with Rs. 63·82 lakhs in the previous year. The figures include deposit works and exclude irrigation works.

Buildings

The following works started in the previous years were completed during the year :—

A Municipal High School, Anantapur ; quarters and other buildings for the Malabar Special Police ; a combined Court-house for the Sub-Judge and District Munsif, Trichinopoly ; quarters for Harbour Police at Tondiarpet.

A number of important works was in progress during the year. The few finishing items that were outstanding in the Venereal and Surgical and Operation blocks of the General Hospital, Madras, were completed ; kitchen and store block were under construction. The construction of the new Headquarters Hospital at Cocanada was in progress. Under the scheme of construction of a combined administrative block for the General Hospital and Pathological Institute for the Medical College, Madras, a substantial portion of work was done during the year. The main entrance block of the Penitentiary was completed. Construction works for the remodelling of the Government Press buildings were in progress. In the new Natural Science block of the Presidency College, laboratory fittings were undertaken. The construction of a new H.R.H. the Prince of Wales Hospital for Children in the compound of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital was finished. The construction of quarters at Adyar for gazetted officers in the City was making good progress. For the accommodation of the Madras Legislative Assembly the Senate House was

thoroughly overhauled and extensive repairs were carried out. The building was equipped with modern sanitation and a presidential chair of oriental pattern was installed in the hall. Electric fittings have been remodelled to suit requirements.

Improvements were carried out to the Nilambur-Kalikavu-Karuvarakundu road. Preliminaries relating to the experimental road surfacings on the Great Northern Trunk Road were completed. A new reinforced concrete bridge across the Eranjolly River on the Tellicherry-Coorg Road was constructed. A bridge was constructed across the Kalangalur Thodu and the Aliyar bridge on the Anamalai Ghat Road was reconstructed. Roads and bridges

The work relating to the Virudhunagar Water-supply Scheme was in progress. The Saidapet Water-supply Scheme was completed. Construction works to extend the supply under this scheme to Mambalam and other places were in progress. The Tiruvallur Water-supply Scheme was suspended pending decision on the sufficiency of yield of the source of supply. Water-supply schemes

In the construction of the Bezwada Drainage Scheme satisfactory progress was made. The construction of the Brucepet Drainage Scheme (Bellary) was in progress during the year. Drainage works

209. The value of work done in the Workshops of the Public Works Department, at Madras, Dowlaishwaram and Bezwada was about Rs. 5 lakhs as against Rs. 6·27 lakhs in 1935-36. Workshops

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ELECTRICITY

[*Administration Report of the Department of Electricity for the year 1936-37*]

210. Satisfactory progress was made during the year in the activities of the department. The Pykara System peak demand almost reached the maximum capacity of the station and the rate of General

growth in power demand indicated a need for immediate extension of the Pykara plant. A scheme costing Rs. 45 lakhs for providing additional 25,000 K.W. capacity was sanctioned and work has commenced. Construction work to the extent of Rs. 72 lakhs, mainly on the Mettur Power House and Transmission System, was done during the year. Construction on the Vizagapatam and Bezwada Thermo-Electric Schemes was proceeding. Power supplied by generating licensees (59 million units) showed an improvement by 35 per cent over last year.

Administration

211. Consequent on the widening of the activities of the department, the formation of a new division to be in technical charge of all the Civil and Hydraulic Works of the Department and an operating organization for the Mettur System with a Superintending Engineer and two divisions to start with and a third division later, were sanctioned. Two new construction divisions were formed during the year, one for the charge of the Mettur Transmission System and Madura line construction and the other for the Vizagapatam and Bezwada Thermal Schemes. A third division for the Pykara Plant Extensions was sanctioned. Recruitment for the Electrical Subordinate Services was from this year made by the Chief Engineer.

The Pykara Hydro-Electric System

212. The Pykara system maintained a high standard of continuity of supply and service. The demand has now exceeded the normal generating capacity of the system. The plant is being extended to keep pace with the growing demand. The revenue realized was over three times what was forecast in the Project report.

Power station

The output of the station was nearly 76 million units compared with the project estimate of 17 million units and the previous year's output of a little over 50 million units. The peak load was 14,900 K.W. compared to 10,100 K.W. last year and the project estimate of 7,430 K.W. The load factor for March 1937 was 66·7 per cent. The demand in the fourth year, the year under report, exceeded the forecast for the tenth year by 30 per cent.

Transmission and distribution

The transmission and distribution systems have been extended considerably and further extensions were in progress. A new 66/11 K.V. sub-station at Kattabettu was opened for giving direct supply to the Cordite Factory, Kotagiri village and the Tea Estates in the Nilgiris. Numerous minor extensions were also carried out. Power supply was extended to eighteen villages and eighteen other villages are expected to be supplied shortly. One hundred and twenty miles of equivalent single circuit were installed, raising the total length (of equivalent single circuit) to 1,108 miles of transmission line. The total connected transformer capacity amounted to 67,880 K.V.A.

Commercial

The uses to which Pykara power was put might be classified as follows :—

Type of load.	Connected load in K.W.	Approximate percentage of demand.
Textile industry	12,500	55
Cement works, rolling mills, workshops	3,950	15
Licensees	9,100	20
Tea factories	2,750	5
Agriculture and miscellaneous.	5,750	5
	34,050	100

All mills in the Pykara area are now being driven by electric power. Two additional tea factories took power during the year making a total of 27 factories connected to the system. Agricultural load continues to develop rapidly; during the year 274 pumping sets aggregating 1,800 h.p. were installed, making a total of 543 sets and 3,680 h.p. connected to the system. The total connected load of all kinds on the system at the end of the year was 34,050 K.W. as against 22,400 K.W. at the end of the previous year.

Finance

The financial results for the year are given below. The project estimates for the year as wel

as the actual figures for the preceding year are also given for comparison :—

	Capital outlay up to end of 1936-37.	Gross revenue.	Operations and maintenance expenses.	Net revenue.	Percentage of return.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Actual figures for 1936-37	2,10,80,789	25,63,929	5,73,434	19,90,495	9·49
Project estimate for 1936-37 ...	1,31,53,780	7,93,270	2,78,000	5,15,270	3·91
Actual figures for 1935-36 ...	1,77,91,909	16,17,351	3,85,732	12,31,619	6·92

Thermal Stations

Southern area

213. The thermal stations at Virudhungar and Dindigul continued to function satisfactorily. Palni was not so satisfactory due to the comparatively inefficient plant and its limited capacity. The results of the operation of the Theni Scheme for supplying the towns of Periyakulam and Bodinayakanur as well as Theni village during the year were disappointing.

Northern area

After considerable study of the power needs of the Andhra districts Government launched two thermal schemes, one at Vizagapatam at an estimated cost of Rs. 18·70 lakhs and the other at Bezwada at an estimated cost of Rs. 17·35 lakhs. Construction works were in progress.

Mettur Scheme

214. Substantial progress was made in the construction of this scheme. Load prospects in the Mettur Power Area may be considered as favourable.

Investigation

215. The policy of the department to plan well ahead and to investigate further schemes and extensions was steadily pursued. The Papanasam and the Lammasinghi Hydro-Electric Schemes are under investigation. The former provides for developing the power resources of the Tambraparni River in the Tinnevelly district with a view to supply the needs of the Tinnevelly, Ramnad and Madura districts. The Lammasinghi Scheme is for developing a site in the Vizagapatam Agency on the Gurupreo River.

Owing to the low load density and poverty of the Ceded Districts it has not been found economically feasible at present to project a large thermal

station in these districts but a scheme is under preparation which will ensure a minimum number of small stations to supply the area at the outset. As development proceeds their numbers can be reduced by concentrating on the larger units.

Investigations for sinking borewells in the Ceded Districts for irrigation and drinking purposes by making deep borings up to 300 feet below ground are to be undertaken. A preliminary report on the possibilities of agricultural load for an area covering 220 square miles south of the Pennar River has been prepared.

Municipal Electric Supply undertakings and other Licensees

216. The total number of licensees giving supply at the end of the year was 50. Nineteen licensees were arranging to start supply and 12 applications for licence were under consideration. The Municipal Electricity undertakings managed by the department and in regular operation showed good progress. The Coimbatore and Tiruppur distributions having reached the profit-earning stage were, in accordance with agreement, handed over on 1st April 1937 to their municipal councils for future management. The Virudhunagar and Dindigul undertakings are reaching the profit-earning stage and their transfer to the municipal councils is likely to be effected at the end of the next year.

Inspections and tests

217. The number of inspections and tests made during the year was as follows :—

	1936-37.	1935-36.
Inspections and test of works notifiable under the Act ...	995	1,879
Tests of meters, instruments, fire extinguishers, voltage, etc.	496	3,707

The increase in office work prevented a larger amount of inspection work. The revenue by fees for inspections, tests, etc., amounted to Rs. 31,283. The standards laboratory is being largely extended and equipped to meet the growing needs of the supply industry.

Accidents

218. There were 77 accidents during the year of which 32 proved fatal as compared with the last year's figures of 60 and 24 respectively. Of

the 32 fatalities no less than 25 were caused by climbing up towers and poles.

Cinemas

219. The total number of cinemas in the Presidency was 279 of which 157 were permanent and 122 were travelling. There was a rapid increase in the number of cinemas which in result engaged the major portion of the time of one gazetted officer involving also extra clerical and accounting work. The number of inspections made during the year was 402 as against 355 of last year.

Prosecution

Five prosecutions were conducted during the year all under the Cinematograph Act ; fines totalling Rs. 345 and ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 were imposed.

Electricity Board

220. The Committee appointed to examine and report on the proposals for statutory Electricity Board prepared and put forward by this department sent in their report in June 1936.

BOILERS

[*Report of the Chief Inspector of Boilers for 1936–37*]

221. The total number of boilers inspected during the year was 1,510 as against 1,575 in the previous year, not including boilers which do not come under the operation of the Act. The decrease was due to transfer of 50 boilers to the New Orissa Province. Renewal certificates for 40 boilers were refused; 19 were subsequently repaired and certified to during the year.

The number of accidents to boilers during the year was 14 of which 4 were serious. None of them was attended with fatal results. The provisional net receipts and charges of the department amounted to Rs. 65,201 and Rs. 63,878 respectively.

CANALS

222. The receipts from Dummagudem, Gōdāvari, Kistna, Kurnool-Cuddapah, Buckingham, West Coast and Vedaranniyam Canals amounted to Rs. 5·17 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 0·34 lakh over the figures of the previous year. The increase occurred mainly on the Gōdāvari Canals; the increase was due to larger receipts from Government boats and steamers and on the Buckingham Canal from annual licence fees.

IRRIGATION (1936-37)

223. Expenditure on irrigation works (including capital expenditure on new works) fell from Rs. 122·07 lakhs to Rs. 115·16 lakhs while receipts fell from Rs. 329·70 lakhs to Rs. 323·94 lakhs. The area charged as irrigated was 732,755 acres, 224,964 acres less than in the previous year. **Gross revenue and expenditure**

Productive works showed a return of 7·77 per cent compared with 7·44 per cent in the previous year and 9·93 per cent 25 years ago.

224. Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept are divided into (*a*) "Irrigation works" and (*b*) "Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works", each class being again subdivided into "Productive" and "Unproductive". **Irrigation works**

The capital outlay on Irrigation works—Productive (direct and indirect) fell from Rs. 18·83 lakhs to Rs. 18·63 lakhs. The bulk of the expenditure was incurred on the Gōdāvari and the Kistna Delta systems and the Kattalai scheme. The installation of three-feet shutters over the Gōdāvari Anicut was the only important work in progress in the Gōdāvari Delta. **Productive works—Capital outlay**

In Kistna Delta the excavation of the Kistna East Bank Canal was completed and water supplied to the Divi Island. An aqueduct at Puligedda with the road over it was completed and opened for irrigation in June 1936. Improvements to the Campbell Canal were nearing completion and all the locks were opened for

navigation. The excavation of the High Level Channel was in progress in the Kistna Western Delta. Kattalai High Level Channel was completed excepting for the distributaries which were in progress.

The total area under first and second crop charged as irrigated was 3,441,738 acres and 564,347 acres respectively, against 3,417,615 acres and 526,696 acres in the previous year.

Revenue and working expenses

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 219·66 lakhs and Rs. 54·45 lakhs respectively, against Rs. 217·51 lakhs and Rs. 55·31 lakhs in the previous year. The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. 119·55 lakhs as against Rs. 113·15 lakhs representing a return of 7·77 per cent on capital outlay (of Rs. 15·39 crores,) as against 7·44 per cent in 1935–36. After deducting interest charges, the profits for the year amounted to Rs. 57·53 lakhs as compared with Rs. 51·25 lakhs in the previous year. The total net profits to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 30·80 crores, compared with the previous year, the gross revenue showed an increase of Rs. 2·15 lakhs. The increase was appreciable in the case of the Cauvery and the Gōdāvari Delta systems.

Unproductive works—Capital outlay

Capital outlay on unproductive irrigation works (direct and indirect) was Rs. 0·68 lakh incurred chiefly on the Thippayapalem Project and the Basavannah Channel Extension.

The area under first and second crop charged as irrigated was 239,308 acres and 38,319 acres respectively, against 343,615 acres and 62,242 acres in the previous year.

Revenue and working expenses

The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 10·37 lakhs and Rs. 3·86 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures for the previous year was Rs. 14·48 lakhs and Rs. 5·78 lakhs. Of the net revenue of Rs. 6·51 lakhs, the portion due to improvements was Rs. 4·21 lakhs. Deducting interest charges, the deficit for the year was Rs. 8·64 lakhs.

Remissions

The remissions granted under "Productive" and "Unproductive" works amounted to Rs. 2,81,758 and Rs. 1,01,802 respectively as

compared with Rs. 1,70,192 and Rs. 26,663 in the previous year. The areas affected were mainly in the Gōdāvari, the Kistna and the Palar Anicut systems.

Navigation works (unproductive)

225. There were two works in this class, i.e., the Buckingham Canal and the Vedaranniyam Canal. The Gānjam-Gopalpur Canal which was mentioned in the last report was transferred to Orissa in April 1936. The gross receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 1,10,690 and Rs. 2,37,653 respectively against Rs. 81,349 and Rs. 1,88,495 in the previous year. There was a loss of Rs. 1,26,963 to Government on the working of these canals as compared with the loss of Rs. 1,07,146 in 1935–36.

Works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept

226. The amount spent on works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept including that incurred and accounted for by the civil departments was Rs. 36·19 lakhs against Rs. 33·94 lakhs in 1935-36. The area charged as irrigated fell from 3,202,347 acres to 3,043,839 acres. The revenue inclusive of the amount collected by the Public Works Department was Rs. 92·02 lakhs against Rs. 96·05 lakhs in the previous year.

Tank restoration scheme

227. The area falling within the scope of Tank Restoration Scheme Investigation is 102,500 square miles. During the year 3 square miles were investigated bringing the total area investigated to 88,776 square miles. Works were completed in 84,970 square miles and were in progress or still to be started in 3,806 square miles. Estimates for Rs. 20,275 were sanctioned during the year. The total of works sanctioned to date is Rs. 202·57* lakhs. Expenditure during the year was Rs. 0·28 lakh including centage charges.

Navigation, embankment and drainage works

228. The outlay incurred on navigation, embankment and drainage works for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept rose from Rs. 9·07 lakhs to Rs. 9·48 lakhs while the revenue fell from Rs. 0·85 lakh to Rs. 0·79 lakh.

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* The figure for the last year should correctly be 202·37 lakhs and not 198 86 lakhs (vide page 21 of the Administration Report of the Irrigation Branch, P.W.D.).

229. To afford relief to an area of about 20,000 acres liable to submersion from floods in the Coringa arm of the Gōdāvari River, the proposal to cross-bund the Coringa River supported by the Collector was investigated. As an alternative to the cross-bund, a combined lock and regulator at Yanam is being examined.

Localization of second crop zones in the Gōdāvari Eastern and Central Deltas was in progress under a Special Executive Engineer and Deputy Collector.

To obtain reliable information about the quantity of water available, it was decided to gauge the Gundlakama with current meters for about 9 months from July 1937. The automatic water level recorders continued to record levels. Pillaperu gaugings were continued during the year. Government ordered a preliminary investigation of the Rallapad Project, Nellore district, in May 1937 and this was done during the year.

On the Tungabhadra Project, joint gaugings with Mysore and Hyderabad at Valvapur and Sunkasela were continued and completed during the year. Experiments on a farm near Siruguppa to determine how deep black soil reacts to irrigation were sanctioned by Government during the year and land acquisition proceedings were started late in the year.

The estimate for the Duvvuleru Project was sanctioned by Government and work started in August. An estimate for Rs. 1,41,000 for excavating a channel on the right bank of the Pennar to irrigate certain villages in Siddhout taluk was submitted to Government for sanction. Gaugings of the Pennar for the Pennar-Kumudavathi Project were continued.

A revised estimate for the Lower Bhavani Project was submitted to Government. Duty experiments for dry crops at Chennasamudram and Kugalur were completed and final reports received. A report on the experiments at Kugalur was sent to the Board of Revenue. Transmission losses were observed in certain channels and distributaries.

The Siruvani Scheme in Coimbatore district was dropped.

The estimate for restoring the old course of the Uyyakondan channel, Trichinopoly district, was under consideration of Government.

230. Owing to heavy rains in August 1936, damages were caused to the Thotapalli regulator across the Nagavalli River in Vizagapatam district. The downstream retaining wall and apron of the eighth vent were completely washed away. The body walls in first and fourth vents were damaged. **Floods**

Due to a heavy cyclone that struck the coast and moved inland on 28th October 1936 and the consequent floods of the 30th October, the right bank of the Commamur canal was practically under water from 31/0 to 68/0. There were numerous breaches in the third and fifth reaches of the canal in both banks ranging from 20 feet to 300 feet in length. Heavy rains at Polampalli and Muchintala on the Muniyeru system brought heavy floods which damaged the under-tunnels at 7/4 and 12/5 of the Muniyeru main channel. There were six small breaches near 7/4. The Kambhampad tank close to the under-tunnel at 12/5 breached and the flood waters set on the canal banks. There were seven small breaches and some damages to revetments.

Owing to the abnormally heavy rainfall on the 5th and 6th November 1936 in and around Nellore a number of irrigation channels and a few minor tanks breached. The Pennar left flood bank breached for about 70 feet to a depth of 30 feet. The Machavaram tank, a major irrigation tank, breached for 100 feet following rainfall of 11 inches in Kandukur on the 6th night. Prompt steps were taken to repair the damages.

As a result of unprecedented rains on the 2nd November 1936, heavy damages were caused to nearly all anicuts and channels in Pollachi, Udamalpet and Dharapuram taluks. A portion of the repair work done after the floods of November 1935 was damaged and has to be done

again. A special subdivision is in charge of the repairs.

Due to a sudden flood in the Amaravathi in November 1936, the Nanjalakurichi anicut was damaged for a length of 112 feet. A temporary ring bund was put up to enable irrigation of the standing crops to be continued.

General

231. The accelerated and widespread scheme of improvements to minor irrigation works continued during the year and work to the value of Rs. 19·75 lakhs was done during 1936-37. Total expenditure under the head to the end of the year was Rs. 32·95 lakhs.

TRAMWAYS

[*Administration Report on Tramways for the year 1936-37*]

232. The Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, operated a route mileage of 16 miles, 1 furlong and 69 yards, of which 10 miles, 7 furlongs and 31 yards was covered by double track. There were 100 tram-cars (69 large and 31 small cars of corridor type), 1 special car and 2 road metal carrying cars. The daily average number of cars in use was 88 cars. The distance run was 3,121,783½ miles and the number of passengers carried was 26,733,651.

CHAPTER V

REVENUE AND FINANCE

[*Statistical Abstract for British India—Finance*]

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL

(*a*) GROSS REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Revenue and expenditure

233. The following statements give the figures for the past two years of Provincial revenue and expenditure, as well as the capital expenditure on Irrigation works, Hydro-electric schemes and Civil works not charged to Revenue.

The administration reports for previous years contained information also about Central heads of revenue and expenditure, such as Customs, Taxes on Income, Salt, State Railways and Subsidized Railway Companies. These are omitted from the present report, which deals only with the transactions of the Provincial Government.

One general factor may also be mentioned here. The figures of revenue and expenditure for 1936-37 exclude those relating to certain areas of this Province which were transferred to the newly constituted Province of Orissa from 1st April 1936, while the figures for 1935-36 include the figures for those areas. The transfer of those areas caused a reduction in the revenues of this Province of roughly Rs. 31 lakhs a year and a reduction in its expenditure of roughly Rs. 53 lakhs a year.

A.—*Provincial Funds—Receipts.*

Heads of Account.	Provincial.	
	1935-36.	1936-37.
	RS.	RS.
II. Taxes on Income	...	...
V. Land Revenue	7,41,20,366	7,14,30,461
VI. Excise	4,08,25,530	3,95,57,803
VII. Stamps—		
A. Non-Judicial	80,90,758	78,13,164
B. Judicial	1,27,27,391	1,16,94,792
VIII. Forest	44,96,783	48,28,868
IX. Registration	31,15,020	30,69,109
IX-A. Scheduled Taxes	82,667	82,130
XIII. Irrigation, etc., works for which capital accounts are kept	*—43,37,517*	*34,49,827*
XIV. Irrigation, etc., works for which no capital accounts are kept	2,01,837	1,88,681
XVI. Interest	21,84,162	25,18,553
XVII. Administration of Justice	17,39,673	16,73,503
XVIII. Jails and Convict Settlements	6,43,033	6,70,122
XIX. Police	5,48,762	5,83,267
XX. Ports and Pilotage	...	205
XXI. Education	8,36,691	7,49,044
XXII. Medical	9,12,169	9,22,939
XXIII. Public Health	1,97,298	2,39,741
XXIV. Agriculture	5,30,616	5,95,578
XXV. Industries	15,75,531	15,87,242
XXVI. Miscellaneous Departments	48,25,085	55,94,175
XXX. Civil Works	11,69,864	20,43,070
XXX-A. Receipts from Hydro-Electric Schemes ...	9,24,551	10,91,534
XXXII. Transfers from the Famine Relief Fund ...	18,91,857	...
XXXIII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	2,10,759	2,55,494
XXXIV. Stationery and Printing	4,18,140	4,74,303
XXXV. Miscellaneous	8,94,034	9,89,978
Total, A ...	15,88,25,060	15,58,03,989
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments ...	...	...
Total, including A ...	15,88,25,060	15,58,03,989
Depreciation Reserve Funds	1,89,624	1,86,462
Famine Relief Fund	1,87,571	17,81,249
Subventions from Central Road Development Account	15,84,539	17,26,831
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	28,02,844	27,26,602
Deposit Account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural areas	14,00,000	1,12,810
Civil Deposits	3,11,474	2,42,423
Suspense Account	6,27,160	6,36,322
Loans and advances by Provincial Government	37,23,587	68,90,042
Decentralization Adjustments—		
Special Loans	...	2,52,147
Savings Bank Deposits	...	3,47,84,673
Deposits of Local Funds...	...	2,19,43,465
Civil Deposits	...	2,17,51,931
Grand total ...	16,96,52,159	24,88,39,546

B.—*Provincial Funds—Charges.*

Heads of Account.	Provincial.					
	1935-36			1936-37.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
5. Land Revenue	19,04,476	18,898	19,23,374	17,58,002	30,249	17,88,251
6. Excise	35,01,370	18,534	35,19,904	32,91,822	22,729	33,14,551
7. Stamps	5,79,969	2,485	5,82,454	5,36,739	1,000	5,37,739
8. Forest	38,67,917	1,71,746	40,39,663	38,01,807	2,06,342	40,08,209
8-A. Forest Capital outlay charged to Revenue	2,84,953	...	2,84,953	3,02,216	...	3,02,216
9. Registration	29,55,569	10,339	29,65,908	28,81,448	10,344	28,91,792
14. Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept	79,49,362	...	79,49,362	77,78,288	...	77,78,288
15. Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.	42,50,434	...	42,50,434	45,75,217	...	45,75,217
15 (1). Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Insurance grants.	59,265	...	59,265	...	...	...
16. Construction of Irrigation, etc., works.	3,02,469	...	3,02,469	2,30,643	...	2,30,643
19. Interest on ordinary debt	*—24,89,194*	...	*—24,89,194*	*—23,41,396*	...	*—23,41,396*
20. Interest on other obligations	9,646	...	9,646	27,469	...	27,469
21. Appropriation for Reduction or avoidance of debt	28,02,844	...	28,02,844	27,26,602	...	27,26,602
22. General administration	2,71,00,756	5,21,158	2,76,21,914	2,67,35,693	5,20,637	2,72,56,330
24. Administration of Justice	94,97,191	1,94,840	96,92,031	92,25,114	2,22,263	94,47,377
25. Jails and Convict Settlements	23,50,014	40,829	23,90,843	23,02,400	30,046	23,32,446
26. Police	1,64,89,043	2,80,344	1,67,69,387	1,58,02,908	2,72,753	1,60,75,661
27. Ports and Pilotage	10,428	...	10,428	10,562	...	10,562
30. Scientific Departments	38,973	28,773	67,746	1,01,467	4,000	1,05,467
31. Education	2,54,33,852	85,042	2,55,18,894	2,55,60,314	72,188	2,56,32,502
32. Medical	89,24,276	3,78,935	93,03,211	90,59,029	2,37,407	92,96,436
33. Public Health	23,92,703	33,121	24,25,824	23,76,172	61,053	24,37,225
34. Agriculture	40,05,619	64,361	40,73,980	41,76,461	75,875	42,52,336
35. Industries	21,96,518	63,845	22,60,363	22,39,604	47,118	22,86,722
37. Miscellaneous Departments	56,32,090	15,080	56,47,170	61,36,828	21,821	61,58,649
41. Civil Works	1,20,06,615	3,15,881	1,23,22,496	1,22,82,250	1,77,998	1,24,60,748
41-C. Interest on Capital outlay on Hydro-electric schemes	8,86,419	...	8,86,419	11,44,573	...	11,44,573
43. Famine	15,68,979	2,789	15,71,768	17,20,767	...	17,20,767
45. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	65,88,427	18,91,756	84,80,183	67,27,445	19,95,201	87,22,646
45-A. Commuted value of Pensions financed from ordinary revenues	7,73,096	...	7,73,096	7,45,268	...	7,45,268
46. Stationery and Printing	17,91,448	81,386	18,72,834	18,54,869	85,165	19,40,034
47. Miscellaneous	4,49,931	211	4,50,142	3,72,341	174	3,72,515
Total expenditure charged to Revenue	15,41,15,458	42,24,353	15,83,39,811	15,36,42,982	40,94,363	15,77,37,345

B.—*Provincial Funds—Charges*—cont.

Heads of Account.	Provincial.					
	1935-36.			1936-37.		
	India.	England.	Total.	India.	England.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
55. Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works	29,70,295	23,065	29,93,360	36,64,968	*22,466*	36,42,502
56-C. Capital outlay on Industrial Development	20,109	...	20,109	*15,989*	...	*15 989*
58. Capital outlay on Hydro-electric schemes	40,42,187	2,29,058	42,71,245	51,50,905	18,89,340	70,40,245
60. Civil Works	5,12,231	...	5,12,231	11,16,755	...	11,16,755
Total, Capital outlay ...	75,44,822	2,52,123	77,96,945	99,16,639	18,66,874	1,17,83,513
Depreciation Reserve Funds	37,880	...	37,880	69,061	...	69,061
Famine Relief Fund	18,91,857	...	18,91,857	60,93,194	...	60,93,194
Subvention from Central Road Development Account ...	2,70,627	...	2,70,627	7,82,023	...	7,82,023
Civil deposits	2,51,232	...	2,51,232	2,89,626	...	2,89,626
Deposit Account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural areas	3,32,374	...	3,32,374	6,60,469	...	6,60,469
Suspense Accounts	6,16,316	...	6,16,316	6,16,775	...	6,16,775
Miscellaneous Government Account		...	...	64	...	64
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	32,01,096	...	32,01,096	56,15,299	...	56,15,299
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	28,02,844	...	28,02,844	27,26,602	...	27,26,602
Decentralization Adjustments.						
Advances Repayable	...	...		7,26,742	...	7,26,742
Permanent Advances	...	...	...	2,11,717	...	2,11,717
Account with Foreign Governments and Indian States	...	...	...	2,37 886	...	2,37,886
Departmental Accounts	...	...	..	25,059	...	25,059
Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	...	...	...	3,55,740	...	3,55,740
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	...	...	...	7,71,75,072	...	7,71,75,072
Grand Total (Disbursements) ...	17,10,64,506	44,76,476	17,55,40,982	25,91,44,950	59,61,237	26,51,06,187

234. The cash balance in the Government treasuries (excluding that held by the Reserve Bank of India) was Rs. 52* lakhs at the beginning and Rs. 22 lakhs at the close of the year 1936–37. **Cash balance**

(*b*) PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

235. The provincial accounts opened with a cash balance of Rs. 288·42* lakhs on 1st April 1936 and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 125·75 lakhs on 31st March 1937. These figures include the cash balance in the Famine Relief Fund, which stood at Rs. 44·48 lakhs on the 1st April 1936 at Rs. 1·37 lakhs (excluding investments in and Government securities) at the end of the year. The position is indicated in the following statement :— **Provincial balance**

	Opening balance. RS. IN LAKHS.	Closing balance. RS. IN LAKHS.
Free Balance...	186·27	61·85
Balances earmarked on account of Suspense, Depreciation Funds, Road Development Account and Civil Deposits	57·67	62·53
General balance	243·94	124·38
Cash balance in the Famine Relief Fund	44·48	1·37
Total balance	288·42	125·75

236. The provincial revenues in 1936–37 were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 30·21 lakhs. There were large decreases under "Land Revenue" (Rs. 26·90 lakhs), "Excise" (Rs. 12·67 lakhs), "Stamps" (Rs. 13·10 lakhs) and "Transfers from the Famine Relief Fund" (Rs. 18·92 lakhs). On the other hand, the revenues increased under a number of heads. The main items of increase were "Forest" (Rs. 3·32 lakhs), "Irrigation, etc., works for which no capital accounts **Provincial revenue and expenditure**

* Differs from the closing balance of 1935-36 due to the transfer of a portion of the balance to the Province of Orissa.

are kept" (Rs. 8·87 lakhs), "Interest" (Rs. 3·35 lakhs), "Miscellaneous Departments" (Rs. 7·69 lakhs), "Civil Works" (Rs. 8·73 lakhs) and "Receipts from Hydro-electric schemes" (Rs. 7·68 lakhs).

The receipts for 1935–36 included a sum of Rs. 18·92 lakhs transferred from the Famine Relief Fund to meet expenditure on famine relief, but there was no such transfer in 1936–37, since the small amount of expenditure on famine relief in that year was met from the general revenues.

The provincial expenditure charged to revenue in 1936–37 was also less than that in 1935–36 by Rs. 6·03 lakhs. The decreases were mainly under "Land Revenue" (Rs. 1·35 lakhs), "Excise" (Rs. 2·05 lakhs), "Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept" (Rs. 1·71 lakhs), "Interest on ordinary debt" (Rs. 3·52 lakhs) "General Administration" (Rs. 3·66 lakhs), "Administration of Justice" (Rs. 2·45 lakhs) and "Police" (Rs. 6·93 lakhs). There were also increases under certain heads, including "Other Revenue expenditure financed from Ordinary revenues" (Rs. 3·25 lakhs), "Education" (Rs. 1·13 lakhs), "Agriculture" (Rs. 1·78 lakhs), Miscellaneous Departments" (Rs. 5·12 lakhs), "Civil Works" (Rs. 1·37 lakhs), "Interest on Hydro-Electric schemes" (Rs. 2·59 lakhs), "Famine" (Rs. 1·49 lakhs) and "Pensions" (Rs. 2·43 lakhs).

Provincial revenues

Taxes on income

237. Under rule 15 of the Devolution Rules, the Provincial Government receive from the Central Government 3 pies out of each rupee of the amount by which the assessed income of any year exceeds the assessed income of 1920-21. Owing to the general trade depression and the consequent fall in assessed income, the Madras Government received no share of income-tax receipts in 1936–37 as in 1935–36.

Land revenue

The receipts under "Land Revenue" amounted to Rs. 714·30 lakhs during 1936–37 as against Rs. 741·20 lakhs in the previous year. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 26·90 lakhs, which was due partly to transfer of portions of the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam to the Orissa Province

from 1st April 1936, and partly to the temporary postponement of kists in the districts of Guntur and Bellary to 1937-38.

Excise

The revenue from "Excise" fell from Rs. 408·25 lakhs in 1935-36 to Rs. 395·58 lakhs in 1936-37. The decrease was due mainly to the transfer of certain areas of this Province to the Orissa Province and to a fall in the rentals of toddy shops due to unfavourable seasonal conditions and combination among bidders.

Stamps

The total receipts under "Stamps" (Rs. 195·08 lakhs) were less than those of the previous year (Rs. 208·18 lakhs) by Rs. 13·10 lakhs, made up of Rs. 10·32 lakhs under "Judicial Stamps" and Rs. 2·78 lakhs under "Non-Judicial Stamps". The decrease under "Judicial Stamps" was due to the decrease in litigation owing to a tendency on the part of the public to settle their claims out of court. The fall under "Non-Judicial stamps" was generally attributed to the effects of the economic depression on business and trade and to the comparatively low level of prices of agricultural produce and of land. In some districts, however, there was an increase due to a tendency on the part of creditors to settle their claims out of court by obtaining sale deeds in satisfaction of their claims.

Forest

Forest revenue rose from Rs. 44·97 lakhs in 1935-36 to Rs. 48·29 lakhs in 1936-37. The increase of Rs. 3·32 lakhs was mainly due to the extraction and sale of a larger quantity of dead sandalwood, mainly from the Salem North division, and to the realization of the outstandings of the previous year and the full proceeds of the year under review. There was also an increase in the revenue from timber removed by Government agency, mainly due to the sale at favourable prices of rosewood logs of export quality from the Wynaad, Nilgiris and Mangalore South divisions and to the supply of special size teak sleepers from Mangalore North.

Irrigation, etc., works for which capital accounts are kept

The increase of Rs. 8·87 lakhs under this head was the result of a decrease in working expenses (which are shown as a deduction from receipts).

This decrease in expenditure was due partly to the revised method of calculating the "old maintenance charges" for the Cauvery Delta system and partly to the transfer of the Rushikulya system to the Orissa Province.

Interest

The increase of Rs. 3·35 lakhs under "Interest" was due partly to the payment by the Cochin Landing and Shipping Fund of arrears of interest on the loans advanced to it, the collection of which had been suspended until the declaration of the port of Cochin as a major port, partly to the disbursement of a considerable amount under loans to mufassal municipalities in 1935–36, and partly to the recovery by adjustment of the overdue interest and penal interest due from the Hindu Religious Endowments Board when its loans were consolidated. The increase was partly offset by a decrease due to the advance repayment of some loans by certain Co-operative Building Societies.

Miscellaneous departments

The increase under this item (Rs. 7·69 lakhs) was mainly due to the larger collections under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931. The proceeds of the tax are mostly distributed to local bodies as compensation for the loss of income due to the abolition of tolls and there is a corresponding increase in expenditure under "37. Miscellaneous Departments."

Civil works

There was an increase of Rs. 8·73 lakhs under "Civil Works" due mainly to the recovery of the amount spent from Provincial funds in connection with the Cochin Harbour works and to the transfer of a larger amount from the Central Road Development Account for expenditure during the year.

Receipts from Electric Schemes

The increase of Rs. 7·68 lakhs in 1936–37 occurred mainly under the Pykara Hydro-electric Scheme, due to the development of load in Government rural distributions, an increase in the number of mills supplied in Coimbatore, the extension of supply to the Golden Rock Workshops (S.I.Ry.), Kumbakonam and Tanjore, and an increase in the load at Negapatam.

238. In 1935–36, a sum of Rs. 18·92 lakhs was transferred from the Famine Relief Fund to meet expenditure under "Famine Relief" (Rs. 15·40 lakhs), "Expenditure on protective irrigation works" included under Irrigation (Rs. 1·25 lakhs) and other expenditure connected with the relief of distress caused by famine, chiefly grants to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes and roads and bridges (Rs. 2·27 lakhs). The budget estimate for 1936-37 contemplated that the expenditure on famine relief provided in the budget (Rs. 1 lakh) and that on protective irrigation works (Thippayapalem reservoir project Rs. 0·95 lakh) would be met by the Famine Relief Fund ; but as the revised estimate of expenditure for the year on these objects was small, it was decided to meet the expenditure from the general revenues and no amount was therefore transferred to revenues from the Famine Relief Fund in 1936–37.

Transfer from the Famine Relief Fund

239. The decrease of Rs. 1·35 lakhs occurred mainly under "Survey, settlement and record operations" and "Land records."

Provincial expenditure

Land Revenue

The decrease in expenditure in 1936–37 (Rs. 2·05 lakhs) was mainly under "Pay of officers and establishments" as a result of the transfer of certain areas to the Orissa Province and under "Cost price of opium" as a result of reductions in the quantity and the cost price of the opium purchased.

Excise

The decrease of Rs. 1·71 lakhs was due to the reduction in the rate of interest adopted for the adjustment of interest under Irrigation and other capital outlay.

Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept

The expenditure under this head increased from Rs. 42·50 lakhs in 1935–36 to Rs. 45·75 lakhs in 1936–37. The increase of Rs. 3·25 lakhs was chiefly due to the revised method of calculating the "old maintenance charges" for the Cauvery Delta system.

Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues

The interest charges paid by the Government are shown under this head, but the interest on

Interest on ordinary debt

capital outlay relating to Irrigation, Forests Hydro-Electric Schemes and commercial concerns is shown as a deduction from the total expenditure under this head and transferred to the respective heads of accounts. The amounts so transferred were more than the interest actually paid by the Government and the final result was thus a minus entry under this head.

The net betterment of Rs. 3·52 lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with the previous year was due to the fact that the rates of interest on the amounts borrowed by this Government from the Provincial Loans Fund in 1925-26, 1929-30 and 1931-32 were reduced as a result of the favourable conversion operations of the Government of India in 1935-36, and also to the recovery of a larger sum on account of interest charged to commercial department.

General Administration

The decrease in expenditure by Rs. 3·66 lakhs under this head was mainly due to the general decrease under "District Administration" during 1936-37 owing to the transfer of certain areas to the Orissa Province. The net decrease would have been larger but for increases—

(i) under the head "Subdivisional establishments—Rural Debt Redemption Scheme," due to the fact that the scheme was started late in October 1935 and worked only in two districts during 1935-36 while it was worked for the full year in ten districts with the necessary additional staff in 1936-37 (The Debt Conciliation Boards were constituted only in 1937) ; and

(ii) under "Legislative Bodies" due to elections to the Legislatures.

Administration of Justice

The fall in expenditure in 1936-37 by Rs. 2·45 lakhs was mainly due to changes in personnel and the resulting application of the revised scales of pay, to the fact that certain leave vacancies were not filled up, and to a decrease in expenditure under "honoraria" and contingencies.

Police

The fall in expenditure under "Police" amounting to Rs. 6·93 lakhs occurred mainly under "Pay of Police Force" and "Allowances and Honoraria" under "District Executive Force," and was mainly

due to the transfer of certain areas to the Orissa Province.

Education

The expenditure on education increased from Rs. 255·19 lakhs in 1935–36 to Rs. 256·32 lakhs in 1936–37. The largest increases occurred in connection with primary education (Rs. 4·80 lakhs) and European education (Rs. 0·74 lakh), which are attributed to the sanction of enhanced grants to District Educational Councils for reducing the pro rata cut on assessed grants and for raising the rates of teaching grants payable in respect of secondary and higher elementary grade trained teachers, and to an increase in certain grants paid to non-Government primary and secondary European schools. There was also increased expenditure on account of the new schemes detailed below :—

(1) Opening of the course in Economics for the B.A. (Pass) Degree in the Presidency College, Madras ; (2) Provision for new schemes of manual training ; (3) Additional equipment for the new Electrical Laboratory, College of Engineering, Guindy ; (4) Opening of a secondary school for Mappillas at Malappuram ; (5) Payment of teaching, boarding and equipment grants to non-Government non-European primary, secondary and special schools newly admitted to aid ; (6) Employment of additional teachers in Panchayat schools ; (7) Increased provision for building grants to Panchayat schools ; (8) Appointment of four Divisional Inspectors and increase in the number of subordinate inspecting officers in January 1937 ; and (9) Revival of payment of grants for Panchayat libraries.

The increase in expenditure in 1936–37 would have been larger, by Rs. 3·05 lakhs but for the reduction in expenditure due to the transfer of certain areas to the Orissa Province.

Agriculture

The increase of Rs. 1·78 lakhs in 1936–37 was due to the appointment of more agricultural demonstrators and the stocking of the agricultural depots with necessary seeds, implements, etc., to the reversion from foreign service and return from leave out of India of certain officers

of the Agricultural Department, and to the scheme for the control of the mahali disease of arecanut palms in the South Kanara district. There was increased expenditure in the Veterinary Department due to the increased production of serum in the Serum Institute and the introduction of the B.V.Sc. course in the Veterinary College. In the Co-operative Department there was increased expenditure due to the appointment of an Additional Joint Registrar for training and additional staff in the Department.

Veterinary

Miscellaneous departments

The increase of Rs. 5·12 lakhs in 1936–37 was due to the payment of a larger amount compensations to the local bodies for loss of toll income as a result of increased receipts under the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

Civil works

The increase of Rs. 1·37 lakhs under "Civil Works" was the net result of increased expenditure under "Grants-in-aid" and decreases under "Original Works," "Establishment," and "Tools and plant." The decrease under "Original works" was due to the saving in tender rates and slow progress on several works mainly under "Communications" whilst the increase under "Grants-in-aid" was due to larger grants being made to local bodies for roads and bridges and village communications and to increased expenditure on account of works financed from the Central Road Fund.

Interest on electric schemes

The increase in expenditure in 1936–37 under "Interest on electric schemes" by Rs. 2·59 lakhs was due to the large increase in the capital outlay on the hydro-electric schemes.

Famine

The major head "Famine" is divided into two sub-major heads, "Famine Relief" and "Transfers to Famine Relief Fund."

In 1935–36 Rs. 15·72 lakhs was debited under "Famine Relief" on account of famine relief operations which were carried on during the year, mainly in the Anantapur and Bellary districts. In 1936–37 only Rs. 0·21 lakh was debited under the head "Famine Relief." In view, however, of the repayment to the Government in advance of certain loans to Port Funds and of the low market

quotations for Government securities in March 1937, and with a view to raising the amount in the Famine Relief Fund approximately to the statutory minimum of Rs. 60 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 17 lakhs was transferred in 1936-37 from revenues to the Famine Relief Fund for investment. This accounts for the increase in 1936-37, as compared with the previous year, under the head "Famine" as a whole.

Super-annuation allowances and pensions

The expenditure in 1936-37 exceeded that in 1935-36 by Rs. 2·43 lakhs. The increase was due to the growth in the pension list.

Capital outlay on irrigation, etc., works

There was an increase in expenditure of Rs. 6·49 lakhs under this head. It was the net result of a decrease in expenditure under "Productive works" and an increase in expenditure under "Unproductive works." The decrease under productive works was the result mainly of smaller outlay on certain works in the Gōdāvari and Kistna Deltas, due to delay in land acquisition, the cyclone and other similar causes, and of larger credits realised by the sale of special tools and plant purchased for the Cauvery-Mettur Project. The increase under unproductive works was due to larger expenditure on the programme of improvements to minor irrigation works and the expenditure on a new major work, viz., the excavation of the Appapuram Channel in the Guntūr district.

Capital outlay on electric schemes

The expenditure was Rs. 70·40 lakhs in 1936-37 as against Rs. 42·71 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 27·69 lakhs occurred mainly under the following items:—

(*a*) *Pykara Hydro-electric Scheme.*—There was an increase of Rs. 1·41 lakhs in 1936-37 as compared with the previous year, due principally to the replacement of the 66 K.V. oil circuit-breakers at Pykara by 110 K.V. ones, and the installation of an additional 5,000 K.V.A. transformer at Coimbatore and a booster regulator at Pollachi.

(*b*) *Distribution of power in the Pykara System.*—There was an increase in expenditure of Rs. 2·24 lakhs on account of the extension of supply to Kotagiri and to the Aravankadu Cordite Factory (about Rs. 1·4 lakhs) and of a larger number of rural distribution lines being installed around Palni, Udamalpet and Pollachi.

(*c*) *Mettur Hydro-electric Scheme—Mettur Main Scheme.*—The expenditure in 1936–37 was Rs. 48·44 lakhs against Rs. 7·35 lakhs in 1935–36. There was thus an increase of Rs. 41·09 lakhs. Construction work on this scheme began in 1935–36 and the work reached an advanced stage in 1936–37. The major part of the expenditure on civil works, transmission lines and sub-stations, including a sum of Rs. 18·87 lakhs on account of the machinery paid for in England, was incurred in 1936–37.

(*d*) *Supply of power to Madura.*—There was a new item of expenditure of Rs. 3·18 lakhs in 1936–37 on account of the supply of power to Madura. The increases mentioned above were partly counterbalanced by decreases in 1936–37 under the following items :—

(i) *Erode-Trichinopoly Extension.*—Rs. 1·36 lakhs was spent on this extension in 1935–36 and, as the work was finished, there was no expenditure on it in 1936–37.

(ii) *Trichy-Negapatam Extension.*—The decrease of Rs. 17·54 lakhs in 1936–37 was due to the fact that, since the year 1935–36 was the main construction period, very little expenditure remained to be met in 1936–37.

(iii) *Mukurti Dam.*—There was a decrease of Rs. 1·68 lakhs, due to the fact that no expenditure was needed during 1936–37 on the cost of roads and camps, which contributed to the expenditure in 1935–36.

Capital outlay on civil works

The increase of Rs. 6·05 lakhs was due to the expenditure on a larger number of works having been treated as capital outlay. The chief items concerned were the construction of certain

buildings in and making certain alterations and additions to the Government Houses at Madras and Guindy, the construction of new houses at Adyar for gazetted officers stationed in Madras City, the additions and alterations to the Senate House to adopt it for the temporary accommodation of the Madras Legislative Assembly, the construction of quarters for the Police and the construction of headquarter hospitals at Cocanada and Madura.

Famine Relief Fund

240. The closing balance of the Fund on 31st March 1936 was Rs. 44·48 lakhs. The Government of India Act, 1935, did not provide for the continuance of the Famine Relief Fund established under the Devolution Rules, but the Madras Government considered it essential to have a statutory fund on the same lines. The Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, accordingly provides for the establishment and maintenance of the Madras Famine Relief Fund. The Fund constituted under the Devolution Rules was wound up and its closing balance formed the nucleus of the new Fund and was invested in securities of the Government of India. The main provisions of the Act are—

(1) *Assets of the Fund.*—They are (i) The securities of the Government of India purchased from the balance at the credit of the old Fund when it was wound up ; (ii) contributions from the revenues of the Province ; and (iii) interest accruing from time to time on the securities of the Government of India in which all sums to the credit of the Fund not immediately required for expenditure have to be invested.

(2) *Purposes for which the Fund may be utilized.*—They are (i) The relief of serious famine ; (ii) the relief of distress caused by serious drought, flood or other natural calamities ; and (iii) when the fund exceeds Rs. 40 lakhs, the excess may be utilized to meet expenditure on protective irrigation works and other works for the prevention of famine.

(3) *Contributions to the Fund from revenues.*—The accounts of the Fund have to be made up on

the 31st March of each year, and the securities belonging to it have to be valued at their market value on that day. If the valuation in any year shows that the balance in the Fund fell short of Rs. 60 lakhs on that day, the deficiency has to be made up by contributions from the Provincial revenues. If the deficiency exceeds Rs. 5 lakhs, it may be made up in annual instalments, each of which except the last must be not less than Rs. 5 lakhs. Contributions may also be made otherwise, e.g., by crediting the Fund with the sale-proceeds of famine tools and surplus materials remaining unutilized after a famine, etc.

The position of the Fund during 1936-37 was as follows. The year opened with a cash balance in the Fund of Rs. 44·48 lakhs. The receipts of the Fund amounted to Rs. 17·82 lakhs, consisting of transfers from the revenue account (Rs. 17 lakhs), interest receipts (Rs. 0·74 lakh) and recoveries of famine expenditure (Rs. 0·08 lakh). A sum of Rs. 60·93 lakhs was spent on the purchase of securities of the Government of India during the year. At the end of the year there was a cash balance of Rs. 1·37 lakhs, and the market value of the securities held on the last day of the year was Rs. 58·59 lakhs. The total assets at the end of the year, including the cash balance, thus amounted to Rs. 59·96 lakhs.

Loans and advances by the Provincial Government

241. The total balances outstanding under the Provincial loans and advances account, including loans to local bodies for railway construction, amounted to Rs. 440·12 lakhs at the beginning of 1936-37 and Rs. 430·93 lakhs at the end of the year after allowing for the transfer of the balances of certain loans from the Government of India to the Government of Madras in connexion with the introduction of provincial autonomy.

The loans advanced to the Madras Corporation in 1936-37 amounted to Rs. 10·34 lakhs, including a sum of Rs. 1·34 lakhs on account of balances of loans granted by the Central Government decentralized as from the closing of the accounts

on 31st March 1937. The loans disbursed to mufassal municipalities and local boards for the construction of roads and bridges and the like amounted to Rs. 14·42 lakhs. Advances to local bodies to cover deficits amounted to Rs. 2·63 lakhs. Advances to cultivators amounting to Rs. 26·26 lakhs were disbursed in 1936–37 as against Rs. 10·31 lakhs in the previous year. The increase in 1936–37 was mainly due to the grant of loans to agriculturists for the relief of indebtedness under the Agriculturists Loan (Madras Amendment) Act, 1935, to the amount of Rs. 13·78 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 0·01 lakh was advanced under the State Aid to Industries Act. Advances to Kallar Co-operative Societies amounted to Rs. 0·20 lakh and loans to Co-operative Building Societies to Rs. 3·20 lakhs.

Loans between Central and Provincial Governments

242. The Government of Madras did not take any advance from the Provincial Loans Fund in 1936–37 under rule 25 of the Devolution Rules.

Decentralization of balances and consolidation of debt

An integral part of the financial settlement between the Provinces and the Government of India on the commencement on the 1st April 1937 of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, was a scheme for the decentralization of balances. For the Madras Government, this was accompanied by a consolidation of the debt owed to the Government of India on the 31st March 1937, as explained below.

Decentralization of balances

Before the 1st April 1937 the Government of India held, and were liable to repay, various deposits (including interest-bearing State Provident Fund deposits, interest-free balances of municipal and other local authorities, departmental and judicial deposits, etc.) which are of an intrinsically local nature or definitely associated with Provincial functions. The balances to the credit of these deposit accounts pertaining to the Province of Madras at the end of the year 1936–37, according to the final accounts, amounted to Rs. 771·75 lakhs.

The liabilities attached to these balances were transferred to the Madras Government as from the closing of the accounts on the 31st March 1937. The balances themselves on that date were not handed over to the Government of Madras in cash, but were adjusted in reduction of their pre-1921 debt of Rs. 828·19 lakhs, which they owed to the Government of India, leaving an amount of Rs. 56·44 lakhs still outstanding on that account.

Consolidation of debt

The Madras Government's debts to the Government of India, after the adjustment mentioned above, amounted to Rs. 756·71 lakhs, made up of Rs. 56·44 lakhs, of pre-1921 debt and Rs. 700·27 lakhs of other debt. The average rate of interest on this debt was 4·71 per cent. The Government of India consolidated the amount into a single debt repayable over a period of 45 years from 1937-38 to 1981-1982 with interest at 4·50 per cent, which was the rate obtained by rounding the actual average rate to the next lower quarter per cent.

Special funds

243. The table on page 151 gives a summary of the transactions in the Funds raised from special sources and devoted to special objects and not to the general purposes of administration.

CUSTOMS

Finance

244. The total Customs revenue fell from Rs. 477·79 lakhs to Rs. 403·40 lakhs. Import duty accounted for Rs. 384·86 lakhs, compared with Rs. 460·43 lakhs in the previous year. Export duty increased by Rs. 0·28 lakh to Rs. 3·46 lakhs. The total expenditure of the Customs Department throughout the Presidency inclusive of the contribution to the Travancore and Cochin Darbars amounted to Rs. 50·12 lakhs.

Offences

Of the offences detected by the Customs Department, 571 cases infringed the Indian Merchandise Marks Act and 1,335 cases related to the Sea Customs Act.

Statement of Local Funds (Special, Port and Marine and Education Funds) transactions for the year 1936–37 including supplemental adjustments

Name of fund.	Opening balance.		Receipts.					
	Cash.	Government securities.	Ordinary receipts.	Loans repaid to the Fund concerned.	Total of columns (4) and (5).	Sale of securities.	Face value of securities purchased.	Total of columns (6) and (7).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cantonment Funds	25,283 3 9	20,600 0 0	1,30,690 7 0	...	1,30,690 7 0	12,500 0 0	...	1,43,190 7 0
Minor Ports Fund	(a) 4,92,321 11 11	53,41,200 0 0	7,70,574 7 2	1,72,604 0 0	9,43,178 7 2	23,754 0 0	2,47,800 0 0	9,66,932 7 2
Minor Pilotage Funds (d)	44,624 15 11	2,36,600 0 0	1,05,216 8 4	...	1,05,216 8 4	...	2,800 0 0	1,05,216 8 4
Cochin Port Fund (c)	1,41,885 13 10	1,32,200 0 0	2,85,452 12 11	...	2,85,452 12 11	...	...	2,85,452 12 11
Tuticorin Port Fund	1,56,792 4 9	2,15,400 0 0	2,02,330 2 3	...	2,02,330 2 3	4,30,397 8 0	1,74,100 0 0	6,32,727 10 3
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund ...	3,02,514 6 5	20,400 0 0	11,35,760 4 1	...	11,35,760 4 1	1,55,840 13 4	1,63,700 0 0	12,91,601 1 5
Lightkeepers' Recreation and Benefit Fund	1,130 4 1	15,120 0 0	3,299 0 3	...	3,299 0 3	...	...	3,299 0 3
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds (d)	6,42,753 5 7	19,01,570 0 0	53,92,005 0 4	* 32,19,000 0 0	86,11,005 0 4	72,230 12 4	1,16,700 0 0	86,83,235 12 8
Madras University Fee Fund ...	3,06,474 7 6	(b) 19,94,000 0 0	6,72,939 5 6	...	6,72,939 5 6	50,000 0 0	...	7,22,939 5 6
Andhra University Fee Fund ...	15,620 11 8	46,45,500 1 9	3,57,092 9 10	...	3,57,092 9 10	...	16,682 9 1	3,57,092 9 10
Annamalai University Fee Fund.	20,310 7 2	8,74,900 0 0	6,04,519 0 11	...	6,04,519 0 11	1,15,181 15 0	1,70,000 0 0	7,19,700 15 11

Name of fund.	Charges.						Closing balance.	
	Ordinary charges.	Loans repaid by the Fund concerned.	Total of columns (10) and (11).	Purchase of securities.	Face value of securities sold.	Total of columns (12) and (13).	Cash.	Government Securities.
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cantonment Funds	1,17,660 11 0	...	1,17,660 11 0	...	12,500 0 0	1,17,660 11 0	50,812 15 9	8,100 0 0
Minor Ports Fund	5,17,398 6 6	† 30,000 0 0	5,47,398 6 6	2,87,562 4 6	17,760 0 0	8,34,960 11 0	6,24,293 8 1	55,71,240 0 0
Minor Pilotage Funds (d)	87,834 4 4	...	87,834 4 4	3,227 11 4	...	91,061 15 8	58,779 8 7	2,39,400 0 0
Cochin Port Fund (c)	1,85,862 12 2	...	1,85,862 12 2	...	...	1,85,862 12 2	2,41,475 14 7	1,32,200 0 0
Tuticorin Port Fund	5,43,661 5 2	...	5,43,661 5 2	1,99,821 11 0	3,89,500 0 0	7 43,483 0 2	46,036 14 10	...
Tuticorin Port Trust Fund ...	3,42,041 12 7	7,78,801 1 0	11,20,842 13 7	1,85,814 4 9	1,42,900 0 0	13,06,651 2 4	2,87,458 5 6	41,200 0 0
Lightkeepers' Recreation and Benefit Fund	3,169 13 10	...	3,169 13 10	...	...	3,169 13 10	1,259 6 6	15,120 0 0
Landing and Shipping Dues Funds (d)	40,16,646 14 7	30,69,387 0 0	70,86,033 14 7	1,33,842 4 8	62,250 0 0	72,19,876 3 3	21,00,112 15 0	19,56,020 0 0
Madras University Fee Fund ...	6,82,156 7 10	...	6,82,156 7 10	...	50,000 0 0	6,82,156 7 10	3,47,257 5 2	19,44,000 0 0
Andhra University Fee Fund ...	3,48,886 5 6	...	3,48,886 5 6	14,577 13 0	2,150 0 0	3,63,464 2 6	9,249 3 0	46,58,032 10 10
Annamalai University Fee Fund.	5,50,132 14 0	...	5,50,132 14 0	1,72,500 0 0	3,77,300 0 0	7,22,632 14 0	17,378 9 1	6,67,000 0 0

(a) Differs from closing balance of 1935-36 due to allocation of a portion of the balance to Orissa.
(b) Includes fixed deposit of Rs. 50,000.
(c) The figures relate to the whole year 1936-37; though the port was transferred to the control of the Government of India from 1st August 1936.
(d) Includes the figures relating to Cochin, for the whole year 1936-37.

* Represents "Loans Received".
† Represents "Loans Advanced".

SALT

General

245. The Madras Salt Revenue Department continued, for the first seven months of the year, under the control of the combined office of the Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue. From the 1st November 1936, the separate post of Collector of Salt Revenue was revived and the officer appointed to that post was also placed in charge of the Land Customs and Outports Departments. Certain areas of the Ganjām and Vizagapatam districts were transferred from the Madras Presidency to the new Province of Orissa. The Ganjām and Sumadi Salt Factories which are now situated within the political boundaries of the Province of Orissa, continue, however, to be under the control of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras.

Manufacture

Manufacture was seriously retarded by heavy intermittent rains throughout the better part of the season and also due to the cyclone in October 1936 which caused damage to salt works in the districts of Gōdāvari, Guntūr and Nellore. The output of salt was 95·65 lakhs of maunds made up of 95·34 lakhs belonging to licensees and 0·31 lakh of Government salt. Including 79·85 lakhs of maunds in stock at the beginning of the year and 17·62 lakhs imported during the year mainly from Bombay, the total stocks amounted to 193·12 lakhs of maunds.

Issues

The total quantity issued for consumption amounted to 138·93 lakhs of maunds as compared with 135·20 lakhs in 1935-36, giving a net closing balance of 48·64 lakhs on the 31st March 1937 after deducting wastages. The quantity of Bombay salt imported by sea was larger than in the preceding year and the whole of this quantity passed into consumption. The quantity exported to Calcutta was only 25,200 maunds against 219,372 maunds in 1935-36, the decrease being largely due to difficulty in arranging transport.

Prices

The average wholesale price per maund of 82⅔ lb. sold by excise licensees was 2 annas 11 pies exclusive of duty, as compared with 2 annas 8 pies in 1935-36, and the average price of salt sold by

Government was 2 annas 10 pies as in the previous year. The average retail price of salt, inclusive of duty, at the headquarter stations varied from Rs. 2-1-3 to Rs. 3-4-0 per maund of 3,200 tolas.

Finance

The total receipts were Rs. 183·07 lakhs as against Rs. 178·39 lakhs in 1935-36. The increase in receipts was due to larger removals of salt for consumption in 1936-37. The charges were Rs. 15·54 lakhs against Rs. 13·76 lakhs in the previous year.

Concessions

The concession under the Delhi Pact permitting the collection or manufacture of salt for local consumption free of duty was seriously abused in the Nanguneri taluk of the Tinnevelly district and was therefore withdrawn during the year.

INCOME-TAX

Administrative changes

246. The transfer of a major portion of the Ganjām circle and a part of the Vizagapatam circle to the new Orissa Province came into effect on 1st April 1936. Owing to the increase of work in the Madras City circles a sixth circle for Madras was created by redistributing the area which originally comprised the I, II and III circles. The Income-tax Officer, Madras V circle (dealing with Government salaried employees) was relieved of part of his work by transferring to the Income-tax Officer of the new circle the assessments of the employees of Posts and Telegraphs Department and Government pensioners residing in Madras City.

The staff employed for lower incomes assessment work was discontinued at the end of April 1936, with the exception of 2 Assistant Income-tax Officers with assessment powers, 16 routine clerks and 4 peons, who were retained till the end of 1936 in order to complete the assessments of lower income salary cases.

Five vacancies arose in the cadre of Income-tax Officers during the year. In one of these vacancies the probationary Income-tax Officer recruited in

REV-ENUE AND FINANCE

1934 was confirmed. The other vacancies were filled up by the promotion of Assistant Income-tax Officers. One of the Assistant Commissioners took leave preparatory to retirement from 15th December 1936, and has since retired.

Two vacancies in the cadre of Assistant Income-tax Officers were also filled up during the year, one by the confirmation of the probationary Assistant Income-tax Officer and the other by promotion from the clerical ranks. Two posts of Assistant Income-tax Officer were abolished in the Madras City circles as a result of the reconstitution of those circles on the formation of the sixth circle.

The training reserve post of Income-tax Officer fell vacant owing to the confirmation of the probationary Income-tax Officer recruited in 1934. The Government of India sanctioned a second training reserve post on a temporary basis, on condition that a Telugu speaking officer should be appointed to it. Applications were accordingly invited from persons fully conversant with Telugu and two probationary Income-tax Officers were appointed by direct recruitment in November 1936.

Trade conditions

The economic conditions of the year 1935-36 on the income of which the assessments of 1936-37 were based were rather unfavourable. In the Northern districts rice and paddy trade was adversely affected partly by the large importation of rice from Burma and partly by the increase in the area of paddy cultivation in His Exalted Highness The Nizam's Dominions. A number of rice mills remained idle and dealers in paddy and rice made little or no profit. Groundnut trade also fared badly owing to the utter failure of the crop in the Ceded Districts, as a result of the prevalence of famine conditions. The cotton crop was poor and cotton mills made smaller profits. The prices of tea, coffee, pepper, copra, arecanuts and potatoes remained more or less at their usual level and there was no appreciable increase in the profits of the trade in these commodities. The profits of mica mining were disappointing. The

fall in the prices of agricultural produce affected the income of rural money-lenders who found it difficult to realize their outstandings. The Marwadi money-lenders of Madras appear, however, to have plied their trade as usual without any reverses to speak of, in spite of the general fall in the rate of interest. People who indulged in Satta business (speculation in gold and silver bullion and coins) suffered losses. Tile factories suffered from competition with the ferro-concrete industry. There was also a large decline in the earnings of the Railway Companies. The income of Nattukottai Chettis underwent a decline owing to the low rates of interest that prevailed in Burma and the Federated Malay States and also to the smaller amount of remittances received from foreign concerns. A good part of their capital, being still locked up in lands in Burma, is unproductive from the point of view of income-tax. The boom in trade that was expected on the Malabar Coast as a result of the development of the Cochin Harbour has not yet materialized.

Business in automobiles yielded fairly good profits, especially in Madras. Profits of sugar factories were larger owing to the imposition of duty on foreign sugar. Businesses in hides and skins and hardware received a certain amount of impetus from the war atmosphere in Europe. Motor transport business flourished as the result of a dexterous elimination of internal competition. There has been increased activity in the film industry which bids fair to develop on successful lines in the near future. At the moment the industry is in its initial stages of development.

The number of assessees fell from 108,596 at the beginning to 69,902 at the close of the year. The fall was due to the abolition of the tax on lower incomes.

Financial results

The net demand (deducting refunds) was Rs. 112·17 lakhs as against Rs. 146·02 lakhs in 1935-36 under income-tax and Rs. 9·18 lakhs as against Rs. 15·85 lakhs under super-tax. The net collections were Rs. 107·08 lakhs under income-tax and Rs. 8·79 lakhs under super-tax compared with

Rs. 139·00 lakhs and Rs. 14·66 lakhs respectively in 1935–36. The decrease in demand is attributable to the abolition of the tax on lower incomes, the reduction in the rate of surcharge, and the unfavourable economic conditions that prevailed in the previous year. The total income brought under assessment fell from Rs. 26·48 crores in 1935–36 to Rs. 17·35 crores in 1936–37. The incidence of income-tax demand in the year under review was Re. 0–4–6 per head of population and Rs. 189 per assessee, the corresponding figures for 1935–36 being Re. 0–5–7 and Rs. 156.

Refunds

Refunds under income-tax and supertax in 1936–37 were Rs. 26·23 lakhs and Rs. 0·68 lakh against Rs. 30·89 lakhs and Rs. 0·81 lakh respectively in the year 1935–36. The expenditure in 1936–37 was Rs. 11·77 lakhs against Rs. 11·88 lakhs in 1935–36.

The Local Government were not entitled to any share in the income-tax revenue under Devolution Rule 15 as the assessed income of the year was less than the standard figure of 1920–21 as revised in accordance with the transfers of business cases during the year 1936–37.

Municipal Revenues

247. See supra, Chapter III—Protection—Municipal Administration (Mufassal) and Municipal Administration (City of Madras).

Opium and Excise

[*Administration Report of the Madras Excise Department for the year 1936–37*]

General

248. During the year there was an increase in the consumption of arrack and opium and in the number of trees marked in the first ten months of the toddy year 1936–37 and a decrease under Foreign liquor and Ganja. The increase in the consumption of arrack was due partly to the

continuance of the reduced rates of duty and the strenuous attempts made to bring illicit distillation under control. The reduction in duty and the provision of more or less adequate sources of licit supply in the last two years have contributed to some extent to the replacement of illicit liquor by licit. Nevertheless, successful raids conducted by officers in various parts showed only too clearly that illicit distillation crime was still very widespread. This class of crime has affected very badly certain parts of the Province and has so deeply knit itself into the economic life of certain classes of people in some areas that it has become exceedingly difficult for the department with its limited staff to achieve any large amount of success in controlling crime in such areas. The situation was found to be so bad in the Chicacole circle of the Vizagapatam district that the sale of ippa arrack at a very cheap price had to be introduced there from 1st April 1937 to combat illicit distillation. Special efforts to check this kind of crime are being continued by the department.

Certain arrack shops in three municipalities were reserved as "key" shops and worked under the surcharge system. The effect of these arrangements on revenue was on the whole satisfactory and the "key" shops operated as a check on profiteering by renters at the expense of the consumer and the Government.

The experiment of sale of cashew arrack in the Mangalore and Udipi circles of the South Kanara district was continued and was also extended to the Kasaragod circle in the same district. The demand for this kind of arrack continued to be poor and the duty was further reduced in the course of the year from Rs. 3-12-4 to Rs. 3 to enable the distillers to clear off their long accumulated stocks as early as possible. Only a small section of the people preferred cashew arrack to molasses arrack. The experiment of distillation of cashew arrack at the Chowghat Distillery has been finally abandoned. The sale of the existing stock is however being continued during the current year.

REV-ENUE AND FINANCE

The system of sale of molasses arrack in sealed bottles in Mangalore Town was continued during the year. The demand for such bottled liquor was as before restricted to the higher classes.

The orders prohibiting the sale of liquor of any kind to members of the hill tribes in the Nilgiris except on medical certificate continued to be in force during the year. The liquors which the Badagas, who form the major portion of the hill tribes, desire are principally arrack and beer, the sale of which was concentrated almost entirely in the four towns of Ootacamund, Coonoor, Wellington and Gudalur. In and near these places a regular illicit trade has grown up and the hill tribes could always get their liquor at a slightly higher price through a middle man—often a tea shop-keeper. Consequently the scheme has had no appreciable effect either in improving the economic conditions of the hill tribes or in reducing drunkenness among them.

The experiment of closing arrack shops in toddy drinking areas was in force in the taluks of Shiyali, Tiruturaipundi, Tiruvadanai and Paramakudi during the year. No crime of any serious nature was noticed in these areas.

The Excise Licensing Boards and Excise Advisory Committees continued to function during the year.

Opium

249. The issue price of opium continued at Rs. 80 per seer. There was no change in the limit of private possession of one tola in the ordinary tracts and two tolas in the Agency tracts. The revenue derived from opium amounted to Rs. 26·79 lakhs as against Rs. 32·42 lakhs in the preceding year. Rs. 7·78 lakhs represented shop rentals as against Rs. 9·25 lakhs during the previous year. The number of shops sold was 492 as against 563 in the previous year.

The number of persons convicted under the Opium Act was 112, thirteen less than in the previous year.

Excise
Country spirits

250. There was no change in the areas for the contract supply of arrack except in the Vizagapatam district. With effect from 1st April 1936

a major portion of the Ganjam district was transferred to Orissa Province and the remaining area added to the Vizagapatam district. The contract for the supply of arrack to that portion of the old Ganjam district retained in this province was renewed to the proprietors of the Aska Distillery now in Orissa Province, the supplies being made through a warehouse opened at Palasa. The rates of duty on arrack were Rs. 8 per proof gallon in eight districts and Rs. 6-8-0 per proof gallon in the remaining districts, except special tracts. The issue strength of arrack continued to be 35° U.P. throughout the Province except in the Agency tracts where it was 60° U.P. The limit of private possession of arrack was increased from 2 to 4 drams with effect from 1st April 1936 in the Tirupati, Tirumalai and certain adjoining villages of the Chittoor district. There was no change elsewhere in the limits of private possession of arrack. The number of shops for the retail sale of country spirits increased from 5,579 to 5,826. There was an increase in consumption from 938,814 proof gallons in 1935-36 to 999,685 proof gallons in 1936-37.

Revenue

The total revenue derived from country spirits was Rs. 119·02 lakhs the revenue in the previous year being Rs. 119·60 lakhs.

Agency tracts

The major portion of the Agency tracts in the Vizagapatam district under the Central Distillery and outstill systems was transferred to Orissa Province with effect from 1st April 1936. In respect of the areas that remained in this Province, the Central Distillery system was in force only in a small portion of the old Gunupur taluk. Eight shops were opened in this area and these were supplied with Mohwa arrack of 60° U.P. by the Kapuguda Distillery in the Orissa Province through a depot at Elwinpetta in this Province. Under the Outstill system which is also in force in certain parts of the Agency tracts of the Vizagapatam district, there were six combined shops and still licences. In the Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks of the East Gōdāvari Agency the Central Distillery system

continued to be in force. The total consumption in all the areas under the Central Distillery System in the Province was 72,373 gallons of 60° U.P. Mohwa arrack.

The number of cases of illicit distillation and cognate offences reported was 4,517 as against 5,715 in the preceding year.

Toddy

251. There was no change in the rates of tree-tax during the year except in the Vizagapatam district where the rates were enhanced from 1st October 1936. There was no change in the limit of private possession of toddy. During the first ten months of the toddy lease year 1936-37, 953,936 coconut trees, 487,201 palmyra, 654,311 dates and 3,313 sagos were licensed for tapping. The total in terms of coconut trees was 1,721,570 an increase over the previous year's figures of 1,708,160. The number of shops sold for the toddy lease 1936-37 was 10,400 an increase of 254 over the previous year. The total revenue derived from toddy during the official year amounted to Rs. 2,15,43,224 the previous year's figure being Rs. 2,21,67,310.

Agency tracts

During the year, the tree-tax system was in force in 13 villages of the Gudem taluk and in 26 villages of the Golugonda taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency. In the East Gōdāvari District Agency, it was in force in the whole of Polavaram taluk, 147 villages of Yellavaram, 121 villages of Chodavaram, 45 villages of Bhadrachalam and 17 villages of Nugur taluk.

Sweet juice

The sweet juice rules were in force in the East Gōdāvari (Ordinary areas of the district and the tree-tax areas of the Agency) and West Gōdāvari districts and in the Repalle and Bapatla taluks of the Guntūr district. The rules for controlling sweet toddy tapping under licences were extended from January 1937 to Kavali, Atmakur, Nellore and Kovur taluks of Nellore district. The sweet toddy industry in the West Gōdāvari district suffered badly, during the year on account of the strike of the sweet toddy tappers. The sweet toddy tappers in the Polavaram taluk of the East Gōdāvari Agency also went on strike in sympathy with the strikers in the West Gōdāvari district.

In the rest of the Province tapping for sweet juice was not under control.

The number of cases of illicit manufacture of toddy reported during the year was 8,197 (8,824). Offences

252. The rates of duty on Indian made foreign spirits and coconut toddy arrack and on imported spirits remained unaltered. The rate of duty on beer brewed in India was raised from 10 to 12 annas a gallon with effect from 1st April 1936. On imported beer the standard rate of Re. 1-2-0 per gallon and the preferential rate of 14 annas per gallon introduced in consequence of the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act, 1932 continued to be in force. The number of licences for the sale of foreign liquor for consumption on the premises was 20, one less than in the preceding year and the number of licences for the sale of beer was 28; the number of retail "off" licences was 206. The previous year's figures were 26 and 160 respectively. There was a decrease in consumption under all the heads, the decrease being attributed to the continued economic depression. **Foreign liquor**

The rate of duty on the spirit contained in medicinal preparations, culinary, ærated water and other flavouring essences, extracts, colourings, perfumes and toilet preparations manufactured in bond in this Province remained unaltered at Rs. 5 per proof gallon. The duty on the spirit contained in spirituous medicinal and the duty on the spirits contained in culinary, ærated water and other flavouring essences, extracts, colourings, perfumes and toilet preparations manufactured elsewhere in India and imported into this Presidency by land or under bond by sea continued to be Rs. 10 and Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon respectively. The enhanced rate of duty of Rs. 17-8-0 per proof gallon on the spirit contained in certain medicinal preparations introduced with effect from 1st November 1935 continued during the year. A duty at the rate of Rs. 30-12-0 per gallon was imposed with effect from 1st May 1936 on methyl alcohol contained in perfumes and toilet preparations. The pharmaceutical laboratories and bonded warehouses established for the Spirituous preparations

manufacture of medicinal and other preparations worked during the year.

In order to obtain a more adequate contribution to the revenues from the vendors of foreign liquors in this Province, a scheme for the levy of a fee on gallonage basis, i.e., on the volume of retail sales of foreign liquor was introduced with effect from 1st April 1936. The principal provisions of the scheme are—

(1) the reduction of the rates of fixed fee for all the retail licences ;

(2) the levy of gallonage fees on the sales under all retail licences except in the case of taverns and beer shops which are sold in auction ;

(3) the levy of gallonage fees on sales of liquor to the public including clubs and Regimental Messes by wholesale licensees, distillers and brewers, and

(4) the levy at the time of import of gallonage fees on liquor imported by all persons other than foreign liquor licensees.

The total revenue derived from foreign liquor increased from Rs. 12,61,803 to Rs. 14,11,961.

Intoxicating drugs
Ganja and bhang

253. During the year a new centre was opened at Bhimavaram near Nandyal in Kurnool district for cultivation of the hemp plant, in addition to the existing centre at Santaravur in Guntūr district. The areas brought under cultivation at Bhimavaram and Santaravur were 79·40 acres (including the seed farm and experimental plot) and 208·59 acres (310 acres 5 cents) respectively. In Bhimavaram only one licence was issued for cultivation and in Santaravur 59 licences were issued compared with 74 in the previous year. The whole area at Santaravur had to be resown and cultivation had to be started afresh owing to the fact that a cyclone of great intensity swept over the ganja fields in October 1936 after transplantation was over and destroyed all the plants.

With a view to enforce cultivation and manufacture by licensees on proper lines, the system of classifying the ganja manufactured according to quality as in Mysore was introduced during the year with some modification.

The venue of botanical investigation was changed to the Bhimavaram centre, the investigation being practically confined to improvements in general cultivation methods.

The rates of duty on ganja and bhang continued at Rs. 27-8-0 and Rs. 12-8-0 per seer respectively. The consumption of ganja and bhang and their preparations amounted to 38,117 as against 40,340 seers in the preceding year. The total revenue derived from hemp drugs was Rs. 17·31 lakhs being less than the figure of last year by Rs. 1·64 lakhs. The number of cases of illicit cultivation of the hemp plant detected during the year was 74, four less than the preceding year. The number of cases of smuggling was 61, the number in the preceding year being 59.

Cocaine

The transactions in cocaine and its preparations were conducted under M. 1 and M. 2 licences. The total sales amounted to 2 lb. 15 oz. and 422 grs. the sales in the previous year being 2 lb. 14 oz. and 29 grs.

STAMPS

[*Administration Report for the year 1936-37*]

254. The receipts from the sale of Judicial stamps during 1936-37 amounted to Rs. 1,16,94,792. The decrease of Rs. 10·33 lakhs as compared with the receipts for the preceding year was due to the decrease in litigation owing to a tendency on the part of the public to settle their claims out of Court.

The receipts on account of the sale of Non-Judicial Stamps during the year 1936-37 was Rs. 78,13,164. The decrease of Rs. 2·78 lakhs as compared with the receipts of the preceding year is generally attributed to the continuous effects of the economic depression, slump in business and trade and the comparatively low level of prices of agricultural produce and of land. In some districts however there was an increase due to a tendency on the part of creditors to settle their claims out of Court by obtaining sale-deeds in satisfaction of their claims.

CHAPTER VI

VITAL STATISTICS, MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

DETAILS OF CENSUS

255. *Vide* pages 209 to 219 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22 and page 154 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency, 1932–33.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS (1936)

[*The Annual Report of the Director of Public Health for 1936; Report on the working of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act of 1886 during the year 1936-37; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital Statistics*]

Population

256. The mid-year population of 1936 was estimated to be 46,543,720 excluding the figures for the areas transferred to the Orissa Province. At the last census the population of the Presidency as at present constituted was 44,182,017. The vital index of the Presidency for the year, which is the ratio of birth-rate to death-rate expressed as a percentage was 162.

Registration of vital statistics

257. The registration of births and deaths is compulsory in all municipalities and elsewhere only in those villages to which the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act has been extended. During the year the provisions of the Act were extended to 88 villages in the Vizagapatam district, 27 villages in the Trichinopoly district and 2 villages in the Tinnevelly district. The compilation of vital statistics is done in the office of the Director of Public Health, statistics being obtained from Taluk offices and municipalities.

258. The number of births registered in all the districts during the year was 1,659,625 (849,745 males, and 809,880 females) giving a birth-rate of 37·76 per mille. The number of births recorded in urban areas (municipalities and rural towns) was 242,662 giving a birth-rate of 39·15 per mille. The birth-rate per mille for rural areas was 37·53. One hundred and five males were born for every 100 female births. The rate of still-births was 11·0 per thousand live births in non-municipal areas and 46·8 per thousand live births in municipal areas, low rates in non-municipal areas probably being due to defective registration. The number of births registered in the municipalities was 149,988 giving a birth-rate of 41·0 per mille.

Births

259. The number of deaths registered in all the districts was 1,023,839 (521,549 males and 502,290 females). The death-rate has decreased from 24·89 per mille in 1935 to 23·30 per mille during the year. The urban areas recorded 166,070 deaths. The total mortality in the municipalities was 105,218, a death-rate of 28·76 per mille. Except during the first month of life the death-rates for all age groups in rural areas were less than those for urban areas. The higher rates for the first month are attributable to the comparative lack of maternity services in rural areas. Except during the child-bearing period the mortality rates amongst females were distinctly less than for males. The death-rate was very high in infancy but came down rapidly to the minimum in the age group 10–15 years reaching again a very high figure in old age. Infantile mortality rate for thousand live births has further decreased from 178·47 in 1935 to 164·04 in the year under report. The infantile deaths accounted for more than 25 per cent of the total deaths. Maternal mortality during the year was 10,615 as against 14,439 in 1935.

Deaths

260. One hundred and sixty births and 64 deaths were registered under the local laws for Europeans and European British subjects as against 164 and 79 in the previous year. 1,190 baptisms and 659 burials of Europeans and

European and European British subjects

Indians were reported as against 1,287 and 788 respectively last year.

Registered marriages

Under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 15,854 marriages were reported as against 14,885 in the preceding year. Under the Special Marriage Act of 1872, there was a decline from 73 to 50 in the marriages registered. The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, was repealed by the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936, and the new Act passed in April 1936 ; only one marriage was registered under the new Act. No marriages were registered during the year under the Malabar Marriage Act, 1896.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION (1936)

[*Report on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, for the year 1936 ; Statistical Abstract for British India—Emigration*]

General

261. Emigration for unskilled work was permitted only to Malaya and Ceylon during the year. Assisted emigration to Malaya was almost entirely restricted to labourers formerly employed in Malaya or relatives of labourers. The flow of unskilled labour was very restricted owing to restriction in the output of rubber. The flow of labour to Ceylon was slightly less than in 1935. The following table gives statistics of assisted emigration in the year :—

Destination.	Port of embarkation.	1935. Emigrants.	1935. Non-emigrants.	1936. Emigrants.	1936. Non-emigrants.
Malaya ...	Madras Port	10,192	4,920	1,031	1,358
	Negapatam.	3,075	2,625	552	939
Ceylon ..	Dhanushkodi	8,795	34,223	7,356	33,447

No skilled labourers emigrated from Madras but 206 were registered at the port of Negapatam, destined for Malaya ; 186 skilled workers emigrated to Ceylon. Besides these, it was estimated that 25,200 unskilled workers travelled as deck-passengers to Malaya paying their own fares. They were outside the scope of the Act.

Health

The health of the emigrants was good during the year, there being only common ailments.

The estimated number of emigrants returning at their own expense was 17,109 from Malaya and 39,747 from Ceylon. Under the new scheme sanctioned by the Ceylon Government, 902 unemployed labourers from the Rubber and Tea plantations were repatriated. One hundred and forty-six emigrants were repatriated from British Guiana and Trinidad; 8,614 from Malaya and 5,396 from Ceylon were assisted to return to India. Returning of emigrants

262. Repatriation from South Africa was voluntary as in previous year. The number repatriated was 228 of whom 14 were decrepits. South African Repatriates

263. The receipts amounted to Rs. 16,274-8-6 and expenses to Rs. 33,511-1-9. Finance

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MEDICAL RELIEF (1936)

[*Annual Report on the working of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1936; Report on the working of the Mental Hospitals for the year 1936; Annual Reports of the Medical College, Madras, and the Medical College, Vizagapatam, for the year 1936-37; Annual Report on the working of the Medical Schools for the year 1936-37; Annual Report of the Director of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for the year 1936; Report of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, for the period from 1st October 1935 to 30th September 1936; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital Statistics—Hospitals*]

264. The different classes of institutions at work were as follows:— Medical Institutions

Nature of institution.	Number of institutions in		
	1934.	1935.	1936.
State-public	191	191	191
State-special	28	28	28
Municipal and Local Fund	506	510	517
Private-aided (by State)	489	494	486*
Private non-aided	94	91	94
Railway institutions	48	49	48
	1,356	1,363	1,364

* Includes 419 subsidized rural dispensaries.

The total number of medical institutions of all classes working in the Presidency at the end of the year 1936 was 1,364 (1,118 and 246 in rural and urban areas respectively) as against 1,363 (1,116 in rural areas and 247 in urban areas) during 1935.

The total number of in- and out-door patients treated in State-public, Local Fund and Municipal and Private-aided medical institutions including subsidized rural dispensaries during the year was 16,288,170 as compared with 16,816,548 during 1935. The number of indoor patients increased from 245,590 to 255,358. Of the in-door patients treated 157,476 were cured, 53,964 relieved, 24,397 discharged otherwise and 12,182 died, the death-rate being 4·77 as against 5·03 during 1935. Among the various diseases of in- and out-door patients treated in all classes of medical institutions during 1936 the following accounted for the largest number treated in order of their prevalence :—

(1) Diseases of the respiratory system other than Pneumonia and Tuberculosis, (2) Diseases of the digestive system, (3) Diseases of the eye, (4) Ulcerative inflammation, (5) Diseases of the ear, (6) Malaria, (7) Diseases of the skin excluding tumours, (8) Scabies, (9) Diseases of the intestines and (10) Pyrexia of uncertain origin.

The accommodation provided for in-patients in Hospitals of classes I, III and IV was 10,986 (6,205 males and 4,781 females) against 11,210 (6,612 males and 4,598 females) in 1935.

The total number of operations performed in all classes of medical institutions was 614,079 on 599,617 patients as against 602,304 on 593,708 patients during 1935. The ratio of deaths per cent to the total number of operations works out to 0·25 as against 0·27 during 1935. The total number of labour cases conducted in all classes of medical institutions was 88,916 normal with 62 deaths and 15,255 abnormal with 693 deaths as compared with 90,910 normal with 81 deaths and 15,913 abnormal with 772 deaths in 1935. During the year 1,919 cases of Kala Azar were treated in all the medical institutions in the Presidency. The total number

of patients treated for tuberculosis in all the medical institutions was 75,279 with 1,017 deaths. The total number of patients who needed anti-rabic treatment was 14,441 in the Presidency.

Steady progress has been maintained in the leprosy campaign during the year. The number of clinics at the end of the year was 445.

The Venereal Department of the General Hospital, Madras, was shifted into the new building which is fully equipped for up-to-date methods of treatment. The number of cases treated during the year was 8,402 (6,665 males and 1,737 females) and the average daily attendance was 153.

Finance

The total receipts for the year 1936 were Rs. 77,69,246 whereas in the year 1935 they were Rs. 81,61,644. The decrease was due to the transfer of certain number of hospitals and dispensaries to the new Province of Orissa. The total expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 76,46,590.

Mental hospitals

265. The total number of mental patients at the three Mental Hospitals at Madras, Calicut and Waltair was 2,601 (1,990 males and 611 females), as against 2,449 (1,871 males and 578 females) during 1935. Of the total treated 257 were cured, 171 improved and 51 not improved, 56 discharged otherwise, 127 died and 1,946 remained at the end of the year. The daily average strength of inmates in the three mental hospitals was 1,937·76 (1,476·71 males and 461·05 females) as compared with 1,818·69 (1,383·02 males and 435·67 females) in the previous year, and the daily average sick was 323·35 (214·69 males and 108·66 females) as against 287·63 (185·03 males and 102·60 females) in the previous year.

Particular attention was paid to the treatment of physical disorders in the Madras Hospital in constant consultation with the various specialists of the other city hospitals. The psychological part of the treatment received equally careful attention. As in previous years the incidence of insanity was large between the ages of 20 and 40. Amongst the predisposing causes, the admissions during the year were generally from mental stress—infections unascertained, hereditary

predisposition, previous attack, domestic worry, syphilis, cannabis indica, etc. The total number of deaths during the year was 127 (97 males and 30 females) as against 130 (91 males and 39 females) in the previous year. All the patients were given various amusements both indoor and out-door games.

Finance

The total receipts including those from paying patients in all the mental hospitals of the Presidency during the year amounted to Rs. 5,45,669 as against Rs. 5,17,021 in the previous year.

Medical colleges

266. During the year there were two Colleges, viz., Medical College, Madras, affiliated to the University of Madras and Medical College, Vizagapatam, affiliated to the Andhra University. The selection of pupils for admission to the Medical Colleges was made by a Joint Selection Committee appointed by Government. Of the 50 candidates selected for the Medical College, Vizagapatam, 41 belonged to Telugu districts. The strength of the two Colleges during the past five years is given below :—

Year.	Medical College, Madras.	Medical College, Vizagapatam.
1932-33	738	170
1933-34	774	213
1934-35	890	230
1935-36	908	236
1936-37	929	252

Medical College, Madras

Of the 929 students in the Medical College, Madras, 730 including 100 women students were studying for the M.B.B.S., 3 for L.M.S., and 20 L. M. Ps. for qualifying for the M.B.B.S. Examination. The number of women students in the Medical College, Madras, was 102 against 93 in the previous year. The percentage of passes in the Medical College, Madras, at the University Examinations was 49·2 against 47·5 in the previous year. The percentage of passes in the final medical examinations in the Medical College, Madras, has slightly increased from 31·1 to 33·2.

The woman tutor continued to help the women students in dissections in Anatomy. The record of research work done by the various members of the Madras Medical College staff in the various

departments was creditable. The Government were pleased to accept the offer by the general body of Madras Medical College Centenary Committee to endow a sum of Rs. 14,417-2-7 being the net balance of the Centenary celebrations after meeting the expenditure and Local Fund was vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. The scheme for the administration of the above Fund was also approved by Government.

Medical College, Vizagapatam

The percentage of passes in final M.B.B.S. examination in the Medical College, Vizagapatam was 64·00 compared with 44·44 in the previous year. The Government have accepted generally the scheme for improvements and repairs to the King George Hospital and the Medical College, Vizagapatam, and ordered the preparation of plans and estimates for the entire scheme.

There is no suitable playground for the Medical College, Vizagapatam. The opening of a Chemist and Druggist class at Vizagapatam was sanctioned during the year but was not opened. The batta system to pregnant women was continued during the year in the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam, with a view to secure facilities for clinical instructions and examination of students in midwifery. The Inspectors of Medical Council of India inspected the Vizagapatam College in January 1937. In spite of the improvements and additions to the staff, etc., made in the College and King George Hospital, the recognition of the Andhra University-degree was not permitted by the Medical Council of India.

The working of the College during the year was on the whole satisfactory.

Medical schools

267. During the year 1936–37, there were two medical schools, viz., the Stanley Medical School for men students and the Lady Willingdon Medical School for women students. Sixty-six pupils joined the Stanley Medical School and 19 joined the Lady Willingdon School. The percentage of passes in the final examination in Stanley Medical School was 50·00 while the percentage of passes in the Lady Willingdon Medical School for Women,

Madras, was 60·00. The working of the two institutions during the year was satisfactory.

Pasteur Institute (1936)

268. The number of patients who underwent a full course of treatment at this Institute during the year under review was 493, of which 32 were Europeans and 461 Asiatics, an increase of 60 patients as compared with the previous year. Seventy-six patients underwent incomplete treatment. Of these, 36 were advised to discontinue the treatment in the middle of the course. For the fourth time there were no deaths from hydrophobia among those treated at the Institute. Fifteen thousand three hundred and two courses of anti-rabic vaccine were issued to the centres during the year under review, an increase of 947½, as compared with the previous year. The several centres have returned 9,986 case cards (Europeans 303 and Asiatics 9,683) as completely treated, and 2,089 cards (Europeans 46 and Asiatics 2,043) as incompletely treated. The total number of doses of anti-rabic vaccine issued during the year was 210,147, as against 192,269 of the previous year. 1,620,751 c.c. of anti-rabic vaccine were prepared during the year. The number of medical officers who received one week's special training during the year was 2, and were deputed from Salvation Army Hospitals at Nidubrolu, Guntur district, and Nagercoil, Travancore State. Thirty-four new anti-rabic treatment centres were opened in the Madras Presidency. Six hundred and fifty-nine animals were treated with anti-rabic vaccine in 1936 as against 351 in 1935. Of these, 536 were dogs. Four hundred and forty-three brains of rabid or suspected rabid animals were received for examination, 110 more than the previous year.

The King Institute, Guindy (year ending 30th September 1936)

269. During the year ending 30th September 1936, the Institute issued a supply of 2,067,225 doses of cholera vaccine against 2,182,160 doses in the previous year. The issue of typhoid vaccine increased from 25,100 in the previous year to 36,600 this year. 57,991 doses of various other vaccines were supplied as against 51,761 doses in the previous year. Only 93,150 c.c. of

vaccine lymph were issued during the year as against 108,849 c.c. in the previous year and there was a corresponding fall in the number of vaccinations (against smallpox) from 3,893,100 to 3,142,533. This reduction was due to the transfer of some ranges from the Madras Government to the Orissa Government from 1st April 1936. Six thousand specimens of water were examined in the year, almost the same as in last year. The estimated profit for the year was Rs. 7,24,290 as against Rs. 7,64,814 in the previous year.

PUBLIC HEALTH

[*Report of the Director of Public Health, Madras, 1936, including Administration of Vaccination in 1936-37*]

270. The chief diseases that infected the Presidency during the year were cholera, smallpox, plague, dysentery and diarrhoea, pulmonary tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases. **Chief diseases**

There was a slight decrease in the deaths recorded under cholera from 35,466 in 1935 to 34,117 during the year under report. Nevertheless the infection was as widespread as last year. The districts of Madura, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Ramnad, South Arcot and Coimbatore accounted for roughly two-thirds of the total mortality. The usual preventive measures were taken, 1,952,872 anti-cholera inoculations being performed during the year. Quarterly forecasts of the trend of the disease was issued from time to time by the Director of Public Health and enabled the local bodies and the health staff to take preventive measures sufficiently early. Cholera

No district was completely free from this disease. There was a phenomenal fall in the number of deaths recorded from 12,330 to 4,581. The figures of mortality are the lowest ever recorded in the course of the last 70 years. Smallpox

During the year 615 deaths were recorded under plague as against 645 in 1935. There was a steady Plague

decline in the incidence of this disease, the mortality for the year being lowest on record since the first outbreak of plague in this Presidency 38 years ago.

Fevers

"Fevers" is not a separate cause of death but includes a large group of diseases of which fever is a predominant symptom. Consequently the number of deaths entered under this head will depend on the personal factor of the concerned registrars who are mostly village headmen in rural areas and 271,668 such deaths were recorded under this head during the year.

Dysentery and diarrhoea

Dysentery and diarrhoea accounted for 84.313 deaths. The mortality was lowest in East Gōdāvari Plains and Agency.

Respiratory diseases

Respiratory diseases were responsible for 9·2 per cent of the total mortality in the Presidency. Madras returned the highest death-rate of 11·92 per mille. The maximum incidence of mortality was in December, and the minimum in April.

Fairs and festivals

271. There were 620 major festivals during the year where people congregated in large numbers. Many of these festival centres were not provided with protected water-supply. A priority list of villages where water-supply was needed was drawn up for necessary action. Sanitary arrangements were made as usual to meet with the situation under the supervision of District Health Officers or the Municipal Health Officers as the case may be.

Rural sanitation

272. Activities of the rural sanitation campaign were directed mainly towards the control of hookworm infection and prevention of soil pollution. There were six Rural Sanitation units, four permanent and two temporary.

Latrines

273. The number of latrine seats newly constructed during the year was 1,451 and 576 were either reconstructed or repaired. Most of this work was done in the Ramnad, East Gōdāvari and West Gōdāvari districts. Under the Government of India grant, 1,562 public and 3,665 private latrines were constructed. The construction of

private latrines was encouraged by giving reinforced concrete slabs at half cost.

Water-supply and drainage

274. No new schemes of water-supply or drainage were taken up for rural areas. Only 41 municipalities had protected water-supply. Water-supply schemes for Saidapet, Virudhunagar and Karaikudi were under execution.

Health propaganda

275. Health propaganda in the form of lectures with magic lantern demonstrations, short talks, cinema shows, health dramas, and exhibitions was continued unabated. It was estimated that an audience of 99 lakhs of people attended these events.

National Health and Baby Week (1936)

276. The Health Week was celebrated during the year in 22 districts and 48 municipalities. In most cases special emphasis was laid on local health problems. In many places the Education Week was also combined with Health Week celebration. The celebration was conducted in 7,372 centres as against 8,258 in 1935 and a sum of Rs. 66,030–13–3 was collected and spent as against Rs. 89,543–10–3 in 1935. During the week, 26,108 lectures on health problems were delivered, 1,383 of them with the help of magic lanterns. During the year 1,409 health exhibitions and 6,389 baby shows were organised as against 1,748 and 5,273 in 1935 respectively. Besides giving prizes to babies, a number of demonstrations were held on the care and handling of babies, on feeding, bathing, etc., and a number of leaflets on health subjects were distributed.

Maternity and Child-welfare

277. The strength of the maternity services at the end of the year under report was 26 women medical officers, 16 health visitors, 307 midwives excluding Madras City. In all 74,379 mothers, 54,507 ante-natal cases, 26,281 labour cases, 52,862 infants, 24,104 pre-school children were brought under the care of maternity and child welfare staff in various areas. The attendance at the 5,852 clinics was 19,829 ante-natal cases, 10,643 mothers, 90,772 infants and 110,561 pre-school children. The number of home visits paid by women medical officers was 22,737 ; the number

of visits paid by health visitors and midwives was 180,445 and 525,397 respectively.

Poonamallee Health Unit

278. The Poonamallee Health Unit, started as an experimental measure in October 1935, continued its work. It provided a good training ground in health problems, to Health Officers, health visitors and medical students. The work done was intensive, the unit being in charge of a group of villages.

VACCINATION

[*Annual Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency for the year 1936-37 ; Statistical Abstract for British India—Vital Statistics—Vaccination*]

279. The following statement gives the total number of vaccination operations performed during the year as compared with that of the previous year :—

Year.	Primary and secondary vaccination.	Re-vaccination.	Total.
1936-37	1,403,254	2,085,722	3,488.976
1935-36	1,418,663	2,857,227	4,275,890
Decrease	-15,409	-771,505	-786,914

The decrease was due to the exclusion of the portion of Ganjam district and Agency areas from the Presidency, absence of smallpox in an epidemic form, cessation of vaccination during the hot weather, outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form and the consequent retardation of vaccination work due to diversion of vaccinators on cholera duty. The number of children under one year of age in rural areas successfully vaccinated was 520,177 as against 534,994 in the previous year.

The total expenditure was Rs. 6,72,000 as against Rs. 7,55,600 in the previous year. The average expenditure on each successful case was Re. 0-6-11 as against Re. 0-6-9 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII

INSTRUCTION

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

280. *Vide* pages 228 to 244 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

EDUCATION

[*Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1936–37; Statistical Abstract for British India—Education; For the education of criminal tribes and depressed classes, please see paragraph on "Kallar Reclamation," Chapter III and "Labour and Depressed Classes," Chapter IV*]

Statistics

281. There was a decrease in the number of public institutions from 50,116 to 47,316 but their strength increased from 3,133,426 to 3,145,194 as compared with the preceding year. There was a fall in the number and strength of private institutions, the percentages of fall being 30·1 and 22·6 respectively. The percentage of those under instruction to the total population rose from 6·8 to 7·2.

University and Collegiate Education
Statistics

282. There were 42 arts colleges in 1936–37, of which 29 were first grade colleges. The total strength of arts colleges for men and women was 12,168, as compared with 11,627 in 1935–36. The number of scholars taking post-graduate courses increased from 122 to 145 as compared with last year. The number who took the honours courses was 720 as against 757 last year. There were 12 professional colleges for men and women with a total strength of 2,530 the strength in the previous year being 2,388.

Madras University

A number of colleges was granted further recognition or affiliation during the year. Lectures

were delivered as usual by the Heads of Departments in the University on several subjects. Besides, lectures under various endowments were arranged. The University Training Corps had a successful year, recruitment being quite satisfactory. Several of the Research students submitted their results of research work as thesis for the M.Sc., Ph.D. and D.Sc. degrees of the University and qualified themselves. The University Students Information Bureau continued to advise students going abroad for study. In August 1936, the University Library was transferred from the Senate House to the new buildings.

Annamalai University

With a view to the introduction of Tamil as the medium of instruction in all non-language subjects, the University has offered money prizes for the standard text-books on different subjects of study adjudged worthy of publication by the University. The University continued to make steady progress during the year.

Andhra University

The Syndicate of the Andhra University appointed a sub-committee to plan a development programme for University development. On the basis of the sub-committee's proposals the University applied for a grant of Rs. 12 lakhs which the Government were not in a position to accede to. The Indian Medical Council withdrew recognition of the Medical degrees of the University.

Secondary education

283. During the year 22 secondary schools were transferred to the Orissa Province. There were 521 secondary schools for Indian boys on 31st March 1937 as compared with 540 in 1935–36. The strength of the schools was 185,232 as against 181,687 in the previous year. The number of candidates completing the S.S.L.C. course was 18,806 as against 17,682 in 1935–36. The total direct expenditure on secondary schools for Indian boys was Rs. 83·57 lakhs, towards which public funds contributed 37 per cent and fees 54 per cent as compared with 38 and 52 respectively in the previous year.

Mass education

284. The number of public elementary schools has been decreasing in recent years and the total

number of schools at the end of the year was 41,128 as compared with 43,665 in 1935-36. Notwithstanding the decrease there was an increase in the strength of the schools from 2,485,077 in 1935-36 to 2,492,909 during the year under report. On 31st March 1937 the number of higher elementary schools was 1,708 as against 1,725 last year. There were 17,224 single-teacher elementary schools with a strength of 728,101 pupils, mostly in rural areas. There were 1,466 panchayat schools at the end of the year as against 1,444 at the end of the previous year. The total number of pupils in panchayat schools was 65,016 as against 59,253 in 1935-36. The number of Scheduled Caste pupils in these schools increased from 7,325 to 7,696. The total expenditure on public elementary schools for boys amounted to Rs. 192·93 lakhs in 1936-37, and the expenditure on teaching grants to panchayat schools to Rs. 2·92 lakhs.

Special and technical education

285. There were 72 training schools for men as compared with 76 last year and the strength of the schools fell from 10,322 to 9,940. Fifty-six of these schools had manual training classes attached to them. The number of aided industrial schools was 75 and the number receiving instruction was 7,107. The number of Government institutions providing instructions in Technical, Industrial, Commercial and Art courses was seven.

Women's education

286. There were 5 arts colleges for women—4 of them first grade—with a total strength of 621 in 1936-37 as compared with 600 in 1935-36. Besides there were 403 women students receiving education in arts colleges for men. There were 2 Sanskrit colleges for women with a strength of 15 ; besides 10 women scholars were reading in Sanskrit colleges for men. The number of women scholars taking post-graduate courses of study was 27. There were 65 training schools for women and 3,476 women teachers of several grades were under training as against 3,331 last year.

The number of secondary schools for girls was 82 with a total strength of 22,611 as compared with 79 schools with a strength of 21,215 in the

previous year. Besides 10,323 girls were reading in secondary schools for boys.

The number of public elementary schools for girls was 4,807 with a total strength of 380,495 (including 43,737 boys) as against 5,083 with a total strength of 382,523 in the preceding year. The number of girls reading in elementary schools for boys rose from 493,882 to 530,317. The number of villages with a population of more than 5,000 unprovided with girls schools has risen from 66 to 80.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians

287. There were at the end of the year 13 high schools, 8 middle schools and 13 primary schools for European and Anglo-Indian boys and 20 high, 14 middle, 5 primary and 4 special schools for girls. Their strength was 11,458 (5,470 boys and 5,988 girls) as compared with 11,486 in the previous year. The number of non-European pupils in European schools on 31st March 1937 was 2,123 as compared with 2,077 in the previous year. The number of European and Anglo-Indian scholars studying in arts and professional colleges rose from 233 to 241. The strength of railway schools was 1,201 during the year under report. The number of European and Anglo-Indian pupils studying in the institutions for Indians was 547 in secondary schools, 275 in elementary schools and 304 in training and other special schools.

Muhammadan education

288. Five hundred and fifty-four Muhammadan students were studying in arts colleges and 126 in professional colleges as compared with 504 and 114 respectively in 1935–36. There were 17 secondary schools for Muhammadan boys with a total strength of 3,566, besides 12,227 reading in secondary schools for other communities. There was only one secondary school specially intended for Muhammadan girls with a strength of 435. The number of Muhammadan girls reading in other schools was 794 excluding 53 reading in European high and middle schools. The number of elementary schools specially intended for Muhammadans was 3,595. The strength of the schools was 261,942. In recent years the Government Muhammadan College has been increasing

in popularity and has been attracting students from different and distant parts of the country. As compared with last year, there was a general increase both in the number of schools for Mappilla boys and girls and in their strength. There was also a marked increase in the number of Mappilla teachers employed in the schools in Malabar. The number of Mappilla pupils reading in elementary schools specially meant for them was 82,945 boys and 47,305 girls. Besides, the number of Mappilla pupils in non-Mappilla schools for boys and girls was 11,588 (9,347 boys and 2,241 girls). There was a slight increase in the total expenditure on Muhammadan schools in the Presidency from Rs. 26·43 lakhs to Rs. 27·36 lakhs as compared with last year, towards which public funds contributed 78·8 per cent and fees 2·7 per cent.

Education of Scheduled Castes

289. The number of public institutions mainly intended for Scheduled Castes decreased from 9,393 in 1935-36 to 9,151 during the year under report. The total number of pupils reading in all classes of public institutions decreased from 333,358 in the previous year to 328,445 in the year under report. The educational and ameliorative work done for them by the Labour Department proceeded on the usual lines and has been dealt with in Chapter IV.

Education of aboriginal and hill tribes

290. There were altogether 15,603 pupils belonging to the aboriginal and hill tribes under instruction in all classes of institutions in the Presidency as compared with 25,879 in the previous year. There were 98 schools specially meant for the aborigines in the Agency areas with 2,522 pupils as against 424 schools with a strength of 25,879 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the transfer of Ganjām Agency from the Presidency. In the Nilgiris there were 72 schools meant for the hill tribes. Several schools were maintained in the Vizagapatam, East Gōdāvari, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot and a few other districts for these classes of pupils.

Education of defective children

291. There were 12 schools for the education of defectives of all classes as against 10 in the preceding year. Of the 12 schools, 4 were for the

blind, 4 for the deaf and dumb, one for the deaf, dumb and blind and 3 for lepers, one of which was opened in 1935-36.

Finance

292. There was a slight decrease in the total expenditure on education from Rs. 551·51 lakhs in 1935-36 to Rs. 547 lakhs during the year under report. There was a proportionate decrease in expenditure both from the public and private funds the percentage of contributions remaining unchanged at 61 and 39 respectively as in the previous year.

CERTIFIED SCHOOLS (1936)

[*Report on the working of the Certified Schools for the year 1936*]

General

293. The total number of boys confined in the three Government Certified Schools at Chingleput, Ranipet and Bellary was 849 at the end of the year 1936, as compared with 615 in the previous year. There were 103 boys and 60 girls in the private schools as against 49 boys and 75 girls in 1935. Seven hundred and forty boys and 71 girls passed through the Remand Home as against 353 boys and 37 girls in the previous year.

Education

294. The system of education in industrial training continued unchanged during the year.

Health

295. The number of admissions to hospitals and daily average sick in respect of the Government Certified Schools rose from 225 and 9·02, to 227 and 10·45 respectively. There were three deaths, all outside the schools while undergoing treatment in the local Headquarters Hospital. One occurred at Chingleput, the other two at Bellary. Deaths were due to pneumonia (2) and diabetes (1). The number of admissions, in the case of private schools declined from 82 to 37 and the daily average sick from 5·11 to 3·32. There was a case of death of one year old child at the Madras Society for the Protection of Children due to diarrhoea and cold. The health of the pupils in the schools was as a whole satisfactory.

296. The number of schools (six) remained unchanged. Overcrowding at Ranipet was met with by providing suitable accommodation in hospitals and isolation wards. Otherwise the accommodation available is adequate for the present. **Accommodation**

297. Of the 135 pupils discharged, 2 were not traceable, 9 in charge of their parents and 3 under probation officers, 41 employed and behaving well, 26 unemployed. Reports about 54 have not been received. **After-care report**

298. The expenditure rose from Rs. 1,05,240 in 1935 to Rs. 1,16,897 in 1936. The increase in Government Schools was mainly under "Dietary Charges," "Medical and Sanitary," "Clothing and bedding" due to the rise in population. The total earnings of the three Certified Schools amounted to Rs. 5,108 as against Rs. 5,393 in 1935. **Finance**

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

[*Commissioner's Report for the year 1936-37*]

299. Particulars relating to each of the examinations conducted by Government are given in the statement below :—

Serial number.	Name of examination.	Number of candidates registered.	Number of candidates examined.	Number of centres.
1	Secondary School-leaving Certificate Public examination	19,303	18,910	274
2	Training School-leaving Certificate examination	18,462	17,485	148
3	Government Technical examinations.	12,323	11,731	309
4	Public examination at the end of the Advanced Course of Studies in Sanskrit schools	305	299	18
5	Technical Teachers' Certificate examination	246	231	27
6	European schools examinations ...	650	641	19
7	Examination for Teachers' Certificate in physical training (for men) ...	63	63	1
8	Examination for the award of diploma in physical training (for women)	12	12	1
9	Examination for the award of certificates of competency to persons qualified to teach in schools for physically defective (blind and deaf-mute) children	5	5	3
	Total ...	51,369	49,377	800

Besides the examinations held at the various centres in the Presidency, three of them were also held at centres outside the Presidency and of these, the Technical Examinations were held in the Indian States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Pudukkottai, and the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Public Examination in Sandur, Pudukkottai, and in Bangalore and in the Provinces of Coorg and Orissa.

Sixty-five pupils belonging to the depressed classes and 30 who were dependants or children of Indian soldiers were admitted to the examination without payment of fees.

One hundred and eighty-four schools against 178 in the previous year used the vernacular as the medium of instruction in non-language subjects in the higher forms and presented pupils for the Public examination. Some of the private candidates also adopted the vernacular as the medium at the examination in non-language subjects.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 4,53,821 and expenditure to Rs. 3,47,960, the figures for 1935-36 being Rs. 4,45,048 and Rs. 3,47,867 respectively.

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL

Pupils

300. On the 31st March 1937 there were 314 boys and 198 girls on the rolls. The examination results for 1936 were more satisfactory than they were in 1935. Six boys gained admission to Chepstow (England). Besides, the school presented pupils for Cambridge Senior and Junior Examinations, London Chamber of Commerce Examinations, Associated Board of Royal Schools of Music Examinations, theoretical and practical.

Physical and Military training

Hockey, football and cricket were the chief games of the school. Hockey seemed to be most popular. The school was awarded the Marquess of Reading's Trophy in shooting. Physical training received greater attention than before.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS

[*Report of the Connemara Public Library for 1936–37; Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1936–37; Report on the Madras Record Office for 1936–37; Statistical Abstract for British India—Printing Presses and Publications*]

Connemara Public Library

301. The total number of books added to the library during the year, apart from periodicals, was 554. The number of institutions sending their journals in exchange for the Museum Bulletins was 237 as compared with 229 in the previous year. The number of different journals sent by these institutions was 264 and the number of standard works 55. Eight new institutions were added to the exchange list. The number of readers who visited the library during the year was 54,496 and the number of volumes consulted was 111,854. Lending to residents in the city and its vicinity was continued during the year and the number of volumes lent was 23,089 as compared with 21,035 in the previous year. The total number of depositors at the close of the year was 1,501 as compared with 1,288 in the previous year, the number of new depositors during the year being 213. The average daily number on the books was 525 as compared with 472 in the previous year. The number of volumes lent to mufassal libraries during the year was 247. Three mufassal libraries were affiliated to the Connemara Public Library during the year under review.

The Oriental Manuscripts Library

302. The number of visitors to the Oriental Manuscripts Library was 6,340 as against 6,204 last year and the number of works consulted was 12,010 as against 11,636 last year. The Library restored 261 manuscripts found in an injured condition. Manuscripts and books were issued on loan and copies of manuscripts were supplied to scholars and institutions interested in Oriental learning in India and abroad.

Other libraries and museums

303. There were 1,122 public libraries under different kinds of management in 1936–37 as against 1,042 in 1935–36. Of these, 3 were specially intended for women.

Educational Associations and reading rooms

304. There were 2,692 educational associations including associations of teachers and their membership was 117,720 including 9,892 women. The number of reading rooms and literary associations was 1,448 and their membership was 1,128,575.

Registration of books

305. During the year under report, 3,199 books and 964 periodicals were registered as against 2,979 and 1,083 in the preceding year. Growth of the vernacular literature connected with the motion picture industry was a new feature. Religion was the central theme in a large number of publications but scientific publications in the vernacular made considerable headway.

Madras Record office

306. The records of the Secretariat for 1931 and those of the Board of Revenue for 1915 were transferred to the Record Office. The number of research students who had access to the records was six as against seven in the previous year.

Besides three private gentlemen also were given access to the records. The subject of the Researches relate to Local Self-Government in 1884 to 1930, Early Revenue Settlement in the Presidency and such other interesting subjects. The separation of records relating to Orissa Province was completed by the special staff and despatched. The separation of records relating to Indian States is under progress.

Periodicals (1936)

307. During the year, 356 newspapers were in circulation in the Presidency, including 150 published in the city. Of these 67 were in English, 137 in Tamil, 69 in Telugu, 18 in Kanarese, 11 in Malayalam, 15 in other languages, 31 bilingual and 8 tri-lingual. The principal dailies in English were *the Hindu*, *the Madras Mail*, *the Indian Express*, and *the Justice*. The tone of the Press during the year remained practically unchanged.

Questions of importance such as the removal of poverty of the masses, rural reconstruction and relief, reduction in rural indebtedness and unemployment engaged the attention of the Press

to an increasing extent. Greater interest is being evinced in foreign and international affairs. The death of His late Majesty the King Emperor early in 1936 evoked expressions of sincere grief all round. The circumstances leading to the abdication of His Majesty King Edward VIII was received with deep regret. There were numerous expressions of spontaneous loyalty to His Majesty King George VI on his accession to the throne.

LITERARY SOCIETIES

308. *Vide* pages 252 to 254 of the report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921–22.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

Government Museum

309. Some new cases were added during the year to the Botany, Zoology, Archaeology and Numismatics sections. A number of coins and images were reclaimed during the year. The Museum continued its educational activities by way of demonstrations to teachers of secondary schools. A large number of pupils from 222 schools in the Madras City were conducted round the Museum.

Zoological gardens

310. The Corporation Zoological Gardens, Madras, continued to be under the charge of a Zoology graduate. There is a small lake in the gardens adding to the environmental conditions of the wild animals. Pleasure boats are allowed to be plied in the lake. Visitors to the Zoo are charged one anna per head and the right of collecting entrance fee together with the rent of bazaars attached thereto from 1st April 1936 to 31st March 1937 was let out on contract for Rs. 19,833–5–4. The charges for the establishment of the officers and the staff of the Sanitary Section amounted to Rs. 93,171–2–9.

Astronomy Kodaikanal Observatory

311. The Kodaikanal Observatory is devoted mainly to solar research work, but complete

meteorological and seismometric records are also maintained. The part of the programme of the International Astronomical Union assigned to this observatory was continued as in previous years. Photoheliograms were obtained on 329 days, spectroheliograms of the sun's disc in calcium light on 315 days and in hydrogen light on 276 days and spectroheliograms of prominences on the limb in calcium light on 304 days. All forms of solar activity have shown a further increase in the year 1936. The mean daily number of spots showed an increase of 79 per cent, the mean daily areas of calcium prominences an increase of 50 per cent, the mean daily numbers of calcium prominences an increase of 9 per cent, and H absorption markings an increase of 102 per cent. Regular observations with the Hale spectrohelioscope were made on all days except Sundays and holidays, whenever the weather permitted. With the advance of the new sun-spot cycle there has been a further increase in the number of solar eruptions and of displacements in them. The photometric study of the lines of calcium and hydrogen in different parts of the sun's disc was completed and the results giving the number of atoms of the elements per cubic centimetre at different levels in the reversing layer were published in a bulletin issued by this Observatory. The Director was deputed by the Government of India to observe the total solar eclipse of June 19, 1936, in Japan in order to study the effect of scattering by the earth's atmosphere on the wavelength of Fraunhofer lines. The weather conditions prevailing at the eclipse permitted the programme of observations to be carried through almost completely. The measurement of the plates was not completed during the year. A progressive change in the inclination of dark markings to the sun's meridian as the life of the markings continues, was observed. The heights of individual dark markings were being compared with the height of the corresponding prominence at the limb of the sun.

CHAPTER VIII

ARCHAEOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY

Archaeology

312. During the year a sum of Rs. 35,532 was spent on special and annual repairs to the ancient monuments in the Presidency as against Rs. 23,880 in the previous year. Besides, Rs. 289 was spent by the Archaeological Superintendent on special works. The usual annual repairs and maintenance of monuments was carried out at Hampi, Gingee, Mahabalipuram and Nagarjunakonda. Besides works of a special nature were carried out to several other monuments, chiefly to the barrel vaulted roof at Atur, Salem district, the Dansborg Castle at Tranquebar, Tanjore district, the Citadel at Arcot, the Sivaganga Little Fort, Tanjore and the Fort at Vellore, to mention only a few. At Nagarjunakonda the most important work of constructing a suitable museum to properly house the beautiful sculptures was undertaken departmentally. The museum site was freed from jungle and rocks and levelled and materials collected.

No new excavations of any importance were carried out during the year. Some trial excavations were made in a few ancient sites. Large earthenware urns, small pots and bowls, human bones and fragments of iron implements were discovered at Annappanady and Periyakulam in Madura district. In the laterite hill near Calicut, Malabar district, a rock-cut tomb was found containing two seats together with earthenware pots and bowls, throwing light on the burial customs of prehistoric racos in South India. A few small interesting earthen pots, iron implements, bones, stone beads, etc., were discovered from the mound at the village of Kottapadu in West Godavari district. Forty-two sculptured objects were recovered from the debris of the

ARCHAEOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY

ruins at Hampi and added to the temporary open-air museum as formed in the Zenana enclosure. A few sculptures of both Buddhist and Hindu cults, fragments of small pottery, an iron arrow head, a few lead coins, one rectangular copper coin and one circular gold coin $\frac{3}{4}$" in diameter, bearing on one side the head of the Roman Emperor Hadrianus Augustus, P.P. and on the other side a female figure probably an Empress riding a horse with letters Cos III, were discovered at Nagarjunakonda a most interesting discovery showing the inter-communications between Nagarjunakonda and the Roman Empire in the early centuries of the Christian Era (117–138 A.D.).

Epigraphy

313. Two hundred and eighty-three villages were visited and 368 inscriptions copied in the Presidency during the year. Twelve copper-plate grants were also examined and 89 photographs of sculptural and historical interest taken.

Of the stone inscriptions the earliest and most interesting are four Brāhmī epigraphs of about the 3rd century A.D. from the Guntūr district. One of them is dated in the 5th year of the Southern Ikhāku (Ikshvāku) ruler Siri Chāṁtamūla and another which is slightly earlier belongs to the 4th year of Mahārāja Purisadata of the same dynasty. The other two records which are fragments, bring to light the existence of an ancient clan called the Vera or Veraka and one of them by its mention of Mūlāvāsa-chētiya (the *chaitya* of Mūlāvāsa) furnishes the earliest epigraphical reference to Mūlāvāsa probably connected with Mūlāvāsa, an ancient village in Malabar held in great sanctity by the early Buddhists.

The existence of more than one chief bearing the name Peruñjiṅga is definitely borne out by a record secured from the French Settlements. The period of the Travancore king Kōdai Ravivarman is now fixed to be about the middle of the 12th century A.D. as he figures in an inscription of the Chōḷa king Rājarāja II found at Śrīraṅgam. From two records coming also from Śrīraṅgam, one dated in the 2nd year of the Hoysaḷa king Vīra

Rāmanātha (A.D. 1256) and the other in Śaka 1415 (A.D. 1493), i.e., 237 years later, we learn that a dispensary founded by the *Mahapradhānī* or the Chief Minister of the king formed an annexe of the temple and was placed in charge of a physician named Garuḍavāhana-Paṇḍita and his successors.

An endowment for the maintenance of a library attached to the *maṭha* at Śriṅgēri forms the subject of two epigraphs from the South Kanara district which are dated in Śaka 1328 (A.D. 1406) and 1354 (A.D. 1432) in the reigns of the Vijayanagara kings Bukka and Dēvarāya II.

Two Kanarese inscriptions near the Mysore Frontier on the Ootacamund-Mysore Road were copied. One of them dated Śaka 1138 (A.D. 1216) in the reign of the Hoysaḷa king Ballāḷa II, records that *Heggaḍe* Dēva constructed a fort at Kallakōte in Kuḍagu*nāḍu*. The other gives to this officer the title of *Nīlagiri-sādhara* (=*Nīlagiri-sādhaka* or the subduer of the Nilgiris ?) and seems to be the earliest inscriptions so far known in which this title is found.

Volume VIII of *South Indian Inscriptions* containing the texts of 728 inscriptions of the various South Indian Dynasties collected in 1902 and 1903 was issued during the year. For the next volume of Tamil inscriptions to be published according to the dynasties fair progress has been made. The final stitched proof of part I (pages 1–409) of the volume on Kanarese Inscriptions in the Madras Presidency was ordered and about 350 pages of manuscript of the Telugu volume were sent to the press.

CHAPTER IX

MISCELLANEOUS

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION

314 *Vide* pages 259 to 262 of the Report on the administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22 and page 222 of the Report for the year 1929-30.

ECCLESIASTICAL

Church of India

315. On the 31st March 1937 there were 92 clerks in Holy Orders, officiating under the licence of the Bishop of Madras, of which 45 were Indian clergymen. Two chaplains were granted leave out of India during the course of the year. During the year one European and one Indian were ordained priests. Four clergymen were licensed to officiate in the diocese either as English ministers or Indian pastors. No churches or cemeteries were consecrated. Alms and other contributions received through the clergymen ministering to English congregations in the Diocese of Madras amounted to Rs. 1,60,270-3-4, in the Diocese of Dornakal to Rs. 2,551-9-9, in the Diocese of Tinnevelly to Rs. 6,323-15-5 and in the Diocese of Travancore to Rs. 4,003-3-7.

Church of Scotland

316. At the beginning of the official year there were two chaplains of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment (Church of Scotland) in the Presidency. Owing to the death of the Rev. James Lyon in September 1936 the chaplaincy of Kotagiri remained vacant during the year. The Presidency Senior Chaplain, Madras, was the custodian of the keys of Christ Church, Kotagiri, and will continue as such until the question of appointing a successor to the late Mr. Lyon is

decided. During the absence of the Presidency Senior Chaplain on tour regular services in St. Andrew's Church, Madras, were carried on by the professors of the Madras Christian College.

STATIONERY

317. The financial details relating to the stock of stationery at the beginning and end of the year are given below side by side with corresponding figures for last year. Finance

	1936-37.			1935-36.		
	English.	Indian.	Total.	English.	Indian.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Opening balance of Stores	2,30,494	1,58,252	3,88,746	3,36,565	1,21,606	4,58,171
Receipts	3,16,888	2,77,623	5,94,511	3,80,730	2,40,934	6,21,664
Total	5,47,382	4,35,875	9,83,257	7,17,295	3,62,540	10,79,835
Balance	1,11,788	1,28,236	2,40,024	2,30,494	1,58,252	3,88,746
Total of Stationery debited to Local Funds and that issued on payment.	...		23,078	...	...	21,624

GOVERNMENT PRESS (1936–37)

318. The receipts for the year including receipts in England amounted to Rs. 4,40,743 as compared with Rs. 3,87,531 in the previous year, the difference being mainly due to (1) increase under sale of publications, (2) manufacture of more types charged to depreciation fund account and (3) recoveries from local bodies for printing work done for elections initially met from Stationery and Printing appropriation, etc. The net expenditure under Government Presses inclusive of expenditure in England was Rs. 11,19,393 against Rs. 11,51,869 in 1935–36, the variation being mainly due to decrease in the provision for depreciation fund and charging expenditure in Finance

connexion with the purchase of machinery to depreciation fund account by deduction under transfer from depreciation fund account.

Publications

319 Acts and books to the face value of Rs. 82,761 were added during the year against Rs. 56,852 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the issue of publications of value like Materia Medica (vegetable section), Part I, Tamil, Madras Code, electoral rolls, etc. The sales including those by commission agents amounted to Rs. 35,428 as against Rs. 34,038 in 1935–36 and those effected by agents alone to Rs. 6,253 as compared with Rs. 14,191 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the discontinuance of agency for the sale of T.S.L.C. Text-books. The value of free issues of priced publications during the year amounted to Rs. 76,501 against Rs. 71,692 in the previous year. The total number of books, gazettes, papers, etc., distributed apart from sales, was 453,856 including 28,560 copies of Council Proceedings and other papers placed at the disposal of the Press.

Printing and binding

320. The total work charges for printing and binding amounted to Rs. 10,80,998, the cost of paper and binding materials to Rs. 4,14,788 and the cost of maps, stereos, blocks, etc., to Rs. 8,710.

Miscellaneous

321. The total output in the type-foundry was 125,789 lb. consisting of found cast types, monotype cast types, lead and rule materials and stereos and electro types. The production though less as compared with 1935–36 was still high necessitated by the continued demand for types in connexion with the printing of electoral rolls of the Madras Legislative Assembly and Council. The production was confined to actual necessity to avoid unnecessary locking up of capital. The expenditure on the supply of and repairs to rubber stamps, pads, etc., amounted to Rs. 5,806. The total number of copies of forms and covers printed for supply during the year was 228·36 millions, showing an increase of 16·11 millions over the previous year, the increase being due to the printing of election forms for the Provincial Legislatures.

Plant to the value of Rs. 1,12,764 was added during the year. The book value of plant, after deducting depreciation, at the close of the year, was Rs. 14,33,021. The closing balance of stock of stores was Rs. 51,180 against Rs. 53,848 (exclusive of office stock of Rs. 206–8–9) in the previous year, the decrease being due to the reduced stock of stores on hand at the end of the year.

Printing bills on account of Government work executed at private presses as passed during the year amounted to Rs. 2,15,583 as compared with Rs. 78,767 in the previous year, the heavy increase being due to the payment of claims on account of printing of electoral rolls, etc., under the new constitution at private presses. The value of bills checked for private bodies was Rs. 54,259 against Rs. 51,938 in the previous year.

322. The Collectorate Press at Ganjām was transferred to the New Orissa Province with effect from 1st April 1936. **General**

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT (1936)

[*Annual Report of the Chemical Examiner's Department; Statistical Abstract for British India— Medico-legal Investigations*]

323. The department dealt with 1,601 cases and with 7,744 articles in 1936, as compared with 1,692 cases and 8,402 articles in the preceding year, excluding statistics of cases for the areas transferred to Orissa Province received before the transfer. **General**

324. The number of human poisoning cases examined during the year was 363 with 2,090 articles, the figures for the previous year being 380 cases with 2,341 articles. Poison was detected in 185 cases, i.e., 51 per cent of the total number of cases, as against 52·1 per cent in 1935. **Medico-legal** Human poisoning

The number of animal poisoning cases has been steadily decreasing during recent years, there being only 15 cases with 67 articles in the year Animal poisoning

under report. Poison was detected in 8 cases, i.e., 53 per cent of the total number of cases.

Stain cases Nine hundred and fifty-three stain cases were examined of which 883 were cases of blood-stains and 70 cases of blood and seminal stains—the total number of articles examined under both these heads amounting to 5,051 in all. Blood was detected in 94·1 per cent of the blood stain cases and in the blood and semen cases the blood detections were 68·57 per cent and semen was detected in 28·6 per cent of the cases. Four thousand one hundred and seventy specimens of blood stains were sent to the Imperial Serologist, Calcutta, of which 3,882 were found to be human blood.

Miscellaneous Under this head there were 67 cases with 333 articles, the previous year's figures being 87 cases with 466 articles. During the last four years there has been a happy decline in the number of bomb cases there being only 11 bomb cases in the year under report as against 44 in 1933.

General analyses 325. The total number of articles examined under this head was 203 as against 134 in 1935. They included 24 articles from the Customs department, 84 from various Government departments, 46 articles of Sugar under Excise Duty Order, 1934, 2 articles of alloy under Hazardous Occupation (Lead) Rules, 1935.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Institutions 326. There were 2,995 institutions in the Presidency with an income of Rs. 19,34,689 and 20 muras of rice. Of these 2,017 institutions were maintained by endowments of land, money, subscriptions and donations from the general public, the total receipts amounting to Rs. 9·76 lakhs. Two hundred and sixty-eight institutions were supported by the Government at a cost of Rs. 4·85 lakhs and 211 were maintained partly by the Government and partly by the public at a cost of Rs. 3·47 lakhs. The maintenance of the remaining 499 institutions costing Rs. 2·26 lakhs devolved wholly or partly on the local bodies.

The purpose served by 1,799 institutions was to afford relief to travellers. Of these 870 were general, 907 for Hindus, and 22 for Muhammadans. Of the 554 intended for the relief of Brahmans, 501 were entirely supported by the general public. The number of institutions intended for the relief of paupers was 412 while 9 were for the benefit of the blind, the deaf and the lepers. The aggregate number of persons aided during the year by all the charitable institutions is reported to be 13,464,628.

Triplicane Langarkhana

327. The receipts and expenditure of the institution are as shown below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Opening balance on 31st March 1936.	2,876	14	8
Receipts of all kinds	4,800	0	0
Total ...	7,676	14	8
Expenditure	4,825	3	0
Closing Balance ...	2,851	11	8

The following is the statement of paupers who received aid during the year :—

Number on the roll on 31st March 1936 ...	356
„ admitted	72
„ of casualties due to death and long absence.	64
„ on the roll on 31st March 1937 ...	364
Average daily strength	327

The average cost of aid to each pauper was Re. 1-2-8 as against Re. 1-3-1 on the previous year. Of the three stipendiaries who were on the books at the beginning of the year, only two continued to receive rice during the year, the third being removed from the books as his whereabouts could not be ascertained.

Monegar and Raja of Venkatagiri Choultries

328. The average number of in-door paupers dieted daily was 90 in 1936-37 as against 94 in 1935-36 and out-door paupers 220 in 1936-37 as against 219 in 1935-36. The average cost of diet for one out-door pauper was As. 2-3 per day in 1936-37 as against As. 2-2 per day in 1935-36. The average cost of rice supply for an out-door

pauper was Re. 1-3-5 in 1936-37 as against Re. 1-7-0 in 1935-36. The opening balance on 1st April 1936 was Rs. 2,139-7-5 ; receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 14,316-8-3 ; expenditure during the year to Rs. 13,749-4-11 ; and the closing balance on 31st March 1937 was Rs. 2,706-10-9.

TOWN-PLANNING

[*Annual Report of the Director of Town-Planning for the year 1936-37*]

General

329. At the end of the year the Town-Planning Act was in force in 83 municipalities excluding the two transferred to the Orissa Province and 41 panchayat areas.

Schemes

In all 206 town-planning schemes have been undertaken of which 37 were sanctioned schemes, 14 were published and pending submission, 40 submitted for Government sanction, 4 dropped for the time being and the rest under preparation. The number of sanctioned schemes—37 remained the same as last year.

Industrial areas

The Department continued to advise local authorities as regards location of industrial buildings.

Miscellaneous

330. Six hundred and forty-five cases of interim development proposals were dealt with by the Department and in several cases layout plans were furnished by the Department.

Finance

331. The total expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 19,700 as against Rs. 24,600 in 1935-36 and Rs. 42,440 in 1931-32.

MADRAS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

[*Report of the Madras Public Service Commission for the year 1936-37*]

General

332. During the year, the Madras Public Service Commission Act, 1936, was brought into force, the previous Madras Services Commission Act, 1929, and the Acts amending it having been

repealed. In virtue of the powers conferred by the new Act, His Excellency the Governor issued the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations, 1936, laying down rules relating to the composition, conditions of service, etc., of the Commission and its staff and defining matters in respect of which it shall not be necessary for the Commission to be consulted. The original rules were altered in material respects. The Regulations dispensed with consultation with the Commission in regard to the termination of probation and the suitability for confirmation of persons appointed on the Commission's recommendation. The number of classes of posts in the Subordinate Services to which the Commission was required to recruit candidates was reduced from 158 to 21. The conduct of two departmental examinations—the Police Training School Final Examination and the Port Department Test—also was transferred from the Commission to the departments concerned. The Madras Public Service Commission Act, 1936, and the Regulations issued thereunder were superseded on 1st April 1937 by the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Regulations issued by His Excellency the Governor under that Act. The revised Regulations were substantially the same as those superseded.

The Commission dealt during the year with 51,665 references as against 52,501 in the previous year.

Examinations

The competitive examinations were held for the selection of candidates for the Madras Engineering Service, Madras Secretariat Service and Madras Ministerial Service. In the Madras Ministerial Service examination there were 4,047 candidates of whom, 3,717 were admitted to the examination The number of candidates for the previous examination was 1,640 of whom 1,489 were admitted to the examination. The large increase in the number of candidates was due to the abolition of the qualification in typewriting for appointment as clerk in the Madras Ministerial Service. On the results of the examination 718 candidates were selected.

The Special and Departmental Tests were conducted as usual half-yearly in June and December 1936. There were 2,745 candidates for the Special Tests and 659 candidates for the Departmental Tests as against 2,292 for the Special Tests and 840 candidates for the Departmental Tests in the previous year. During the year the conduct of following Departmental Tests was transferred to the Commission :—

(1) Excise Department Test,
(2) Forest Department Test,
(3) Vernacular Test for Public Health Department Officers,
(4) First-class Test for Officers holding appointments usually filled by members of the Indian Civil Service,
(5) Second-class Test for Members of the Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch), Madras Civil Service (Judicial Branch) and the Madras Veterinary Service,
(6) Third-class Test for Provincial and Subordinate Services,
(7) Colloquial Test for Members of the Madras Factory Service,
(8) Second-class Vernacular Test for Officers of the Madras Educational Service, and
(9) Second-class Vernacular Test for Officers of the Madras Co-operative Service.

Miscellaneous

The Commission selected candidates for 37 classes of posts in the Provincial and Subordinate Services as against 63 classes of posts in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fact that under the Madras Public Service Commission Regulations issued in May 1936, consultation with the Commission was dispensed with for recruitment to a large number of posts in the Subordinate Services.

The Commission dealt with 48 references as against 44 in the previous year, regarding officers qualified for appointment by transfer to Provincial Services.

The Commission advised the Government on 20 appeals, 5 memorials, 12 proposals for disciplinary

action and 2 claims for costs of legal assistance as against 31 appeals, 10 memorials and 38 proposals for disciplinary action dealt with in the previous year.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT

333. The number of Government servants from each community employed in the service of Government on the 1st April 1937 is shown in the table below:—

Community.	Gazetted officers in permanent appointments.	Non-gazetted officers in permanent appointments on a pay of		
		Rs. 100 and over.	Rs. 35 and upwards but below Rs. 100.	Less than Rs. 35.
Brahmans	620	3,668	9,184	1,377
Non-Brahman Hindus ...	377	2,443	8,128	33,650
Scheduled Classes ...	4	16	117	1,783
Muhammadans	99	431	1,739	10,318
Non-Asiatics and Anglo-Indians	346	446	60	28
Indian Christians ...	142	758	1,511	2,717
Others	12	5	21	90

INDEX

PART I—(1937)

	PAGE
Agriculture	xxiii
Co-operation	xix
Economic	ix
Education	xlvii
Electricity	xxxix
Excise	xli
Finance	xl
Fisheries	xxvi
Forests	xxix
General	vii
Health—Public	xliii
Industries	xxxii
Justice—Civil	xvi
Justice—Criminal	xvi
Labour	xxxvii
Legislature	xi
Local Boards and Municipalities	xxi
Madras Public Service Commission	xlix
Medical relief	xlvi
Miscellaneous	xlix
Police	xiv
Prisons	xvii
Public Works	xxxviii
Registration	xviii
Trade and Ports	xxii
Veterinary	xxiv
Vital Statistics	xliii

PART II—(1936-37)

Administration—	
Changes in	6
Form of	2
Agriculture	78
Agricultural pests	80
Agricultural marketing	81
Agri-Horticultural Society	90
Aquarium	85
Archaeology	189
Arms Act	76
Arts and Sciences	187
Astronomy	187
Auxiliary and Territorial Forces	71
Births	165
Boilers	126
Borstal Schools	46
Botanical Gardens	90
Canals	127
Cauvery-Mettur Project	124
Census of 1921—	
Details of Tribes and Languages	3
Certified schools	182
Charitable institutions	196
Chemical Examiner's Department	195
Chief diseases	173
Choultries—	
Monegar	197
Raja of Venkatagiri	197
Triplicane Langarkhana	199
Church of—	
India	192
Scotland	192
Cinchona Plantations	96
Civil divisions of the British territory	2
Civil justice	47
Civil works	120
Cochin Port	74
Communal representation in Government service	201
Condition of the people	7
Connemara Public Library	185
Co-operative societies	52
Corporation of Madras	66
Cottage Industries	99
Cotton and Jute mills	104
Criminal Investigation Department	34
Criminal justice	37
Criminal tribes	110
Criminal tribes Act	111
Criminal tribes Settlement.	110
Crops	79
Customs	150
Deaths	165
Depressed classes	108
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	45
Diseases—	
Cattle	82
Human	173
District Boards	61
Ecclesiastical	192
Ecclesiastical jurisdiction	192
Education	179
Educational Associations and Reading Rooms	186
Electricity	121
Emigration	166

	PAGE
Epigraphy	190
Estates—	
Government	19
Wards	20
Examinations—Government ..	183
Excise	158
Explosives Act	76
Factories	105
Fairs and Festivals	174
Famine Relief Fund ...	147
Famine Relief Works ...	89
Finance other than municipal.	133
Fisheries—	
Marine	83
Inland	84
Forest Panchayats	94
Forests	90
Government Estates	19
Government Press	193
Governor's tours	3
Great Trigonometrical Stations	19
Health and Baby Week ...	175
Health Propaganda	175
Historical summary	1
Horticulture	90
Hydro-electric development...	122
Immigration	166
Income-tax	158
Industrial education	102
Industries	98
Irrigation	127
Jail visitors	46
Justice—	
Civil	47
Criminal	37
Jute mills (see Cotton and Jute Mills)	104
Juvenile Courts	41
Kallar Reclamation	36
King Institute, Guindy ..	172
Labour	107
Land Revenue—Sources and realization of	8
Land tenures—Character of ..	2
Lawrence Memorial School	184
Legal Practitioners	50
Legislation—Course of ...	25
Legislating authority ...	25
Literary societies	187
Literature and the Press ...	185
Livestock	80
Loans	13
Local Boards	61
Madras Port Fund	71
Madras Port Trust	71
Madras Record Office... ...	186
Madras Public Service Commission	198
Malabar Special Police ...	31
Manufactures	104
Marine	71

	PAGE
Medical—	
Education	170
Institutions	168
Relief	167
Mental hospitals	169
Military	71
Mines and Quarries	96
Minor Industries	104
Minor Ports	76
Monsoon—	
South-West	85
North East	86
Municipal administration—	
Madras City	66
Mufassal	63
Municipal revenues	156
Museum—Government . .	187
Notaries Public	51
Opium	158
Oriental Manuscripts Library.	185
Other Libraries and Museums.	185
Pasteur Institute	172
Periodicals	186
Physical features of the country	1
Police	29
Police—Madras City	35
Police—Port	36
Police—Railway	36
Political pensions	7
Poonamallee Health Unit ...	176
Port Department ...	71
Prisons	42
Public Health	173
Public Instruction—General system of	177
Public Works	119
Pykara Hydro Electric Scheme	122
Quarries—(See Mines and Quarries)	96
Radio	70
Railways	63
Rainfall (see monsoon) ...	85
Registration	50
Registration of books ...	186
Repatriation from South Africa	167
Revenue and Finance other than Municipal	133
Revenue and Rent-paying classes	24
Revenue Records and Registration	17
Rural Sanitation	174
Ryotwari Holdings	11
Salt	152
Settlements	14
Settlements—System of ...	2
Stamps	163
Stationery	193

	PAGE
Sulphur licences	77
Surveys	14
Survey—System of	2
Sylviculture	92
Tank Restoration Scheme ...	129
Town-planning	198
Trade : Coasting	118
Trade—Foreign	112
Trade—Sea-borne	111
Tramways	132
Transfers of registry	12
Triplicane Langarkhana ...	197
Tuticorin—	
Port Fund	73
Port Trust	73
Universities	177
Vaccination	176
Veterinary—	
College	83
Department	82
Vizagapatam Port	73
Wards' estates	20
Waste lands	19
Weather and crops	85
Workmen's Compensation Act	108
Zoological gardens	187

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